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ABSTRACT

The purpose of this text is to develop conversational skills in Tamil. It is to be used as a review of what has been learned in class and not as a teaching device. The language materials consist of four types of language learning activities. The unit microwave cycle divides the learning process into two basic phases. The first phase involves mimicry, memorization, and manipulation, and the second phase involves conversational application of what has been learned. Drill exercises, the second type of activity, include substitution, repetition, transformation, conversation, and question-and-answer drills. Analysis of the language is the third type of activity. Realistic language usage is the fourth type. The text is divided into six sections, each consisting of cycles, drills, and grammar notes, which concentrate upon a limited number of sentence patterns and structural items. Suggested supplements follow each section. A verb chart, listing verb stems and their inflected forms, is included in the text, as is a pronunciation guide. The materials were designed for Peace Corps training programs specializing in agriculture. (Author/CLK)

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CONVERSATIONAL TAMIL

Prepared for Development and Resources Corporation

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U.S. DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH,
EDUCATION & WELFARE
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Table of Contents

Section A

Page

- Cycles and Drills 1-8 . . . . 1 -14
- Grammar Notes 15-19
  - nouns 15
  - pronouns 15
  - possession 16
  - the verb 'to be' 17
  - questions 18
- Cycles and Drills 9-15 20-29
- Grammar Notes 30
  - post-positions 30
  - adjectives 30
  - /-palam/ and /-kai/ 30
- Supplements 31-34
  - geography 31

Section B

- Cycles and Drills 1-6 35-46
- Grammar Notes 47-48
  - verb stems 47
  - present tense 47
  - time 48
- Cycles and Drills 7-9 49-57
- Grammar Notes 58-59
  - future tense 58
  - past participle + vittu 58
  - post-position 'patti' 59
- Cycles and Drills 10-12 60-67
- Grammar Notes 68-69
  - verbal noun + mundi 68
  - impersonal constructions 68
  - 'want to...' 69
  - 'should...' 69
  - 'have to...' 69

Section B

Page

Supplements 70-82
what Rama and Sita do all day 70
preparing rice 75
on the day of a fair 77
slides 79-80
bazaar 79
bringing things from the bazaar 81

Section C

Cycles and Drills 1-5 83-92
Grammar Notes 93-94
past tense 93
past participle + piragu 93
post-positions 93
/-kudu/
/-le/
/-e/ or /-ai/
plural nouns 94
Cycles and Drills 6-12 95-108
Grammar Notes 109-110
'that' clause 109
post-position /-kitte/ 109
past tense of verb 'to be' 109
'used to...' 110
Supplements 111-115
preparing a field for planting 111
the cooperative and agriculture depot 112
slides 113-114
agriculture 113
farmer and extension worker - role play 115

Section D

Page

Cycles and Drills 1-5 116-128
Grammar Notes 129
    impersonal constructions 129
    compound sentences 129
Cycles and Drills 6-8 130-141
Grammar Notes 142-143
    progressive forms of the verb 142
    verbal noun 143
    emphatic participle /-ttan/ 143
Cycles and Drills 9-16 144-160
Grammar Notes 161
    imperatives 161
    post-position /-kkaga/ 161
    compound verbs 161
Supplements 162-167
    puja 162
    vow and pilgrimage 164
    slides 165-166
        religion 165
    mariamman koil 167

Section E

Cycles and Drills 1-12 168-195
Grammar Notes 196-198
    conditional - present 196
    conditional - past 196
    subjunctive 197
    past tense 197
Supplements 199-212
    washing clothes 199
    washerman 201
    laundry instructions 203
    tailor 204
    hiring a servant 205

Section E

Page

Supplements 199-212
  firing a servant 207
  doctor and nurse 209
  sickness - people 210
  sickness - animal 211
  accident 212

Section F

Cycles and Drills 1-12 213-242
Grammar Notes 243-245
  'to...' (infinitive) 243
  comparison 244
  'because of having...en(ed)' 244
  'by having...en(ed)' 'by...ing' 244
  'without...ing' 244
  present participle 244
  past participle 245
Supplements 246-263
  sample survey form 246
  land tenure 247
  land and yield 258
  harnessing bullocks 250
  surveying land 251
  manuring, weeding, top-dressing 252
  plant protection, harvesting 253
  irrigation 254
  ADT_{27} paddy part 1 255
    part 2 257
  CO_7 ragi demonstration 258
  hybrid bajra demonstration 260
  hybrid cholam demonstration 262

Pronunciation Guide 264-266

Verb Chart 267-278

Section A

Page

Cycles and Drills 1-8 . . . . 1 -14

Grammar Notes 15-19
    nouns 15
    pronouns 15
    possession 16
    the verb 'to be' 17
    questions 18

Cycles and Drills 9-15 20-29

Grammar Notes 30
    post-positions 30
    adjectives 30
    /-palam/ and /-kai/ 30

Supplements 31-34
    geography 31

Introduction

The purpose of this text is to develop elementary conversational skills in Tamil. Though the text is to be used by language instructors as a major set of lesson plans, it should be supplemented by other varied materials and teaching techniques for a richer language learning experience. Sample supplementary materials have been included at the end of each section. They are suggested as possible exercises in an intensive program to expand the student's vocabulary, to reinforce grammar patterns, and to confront the student with occasional unfamiliar grammar items. The text is to be used by students as a review to what has been learned in class and not as a teaching device.

Effective teaching of the text materials presupposes the use of language props for teaching vocabulary. Every object should be taught by association with a visual representation of that object and every verb should be taught by association with the action described by that verb. It is important that both instructor and student make consistent use of language props and never resort to English.

The organization of each unit lesson allows for rapid mastery of question and answer patterns. The units, therefore, should be used as a basis for conversation between the student and instructor and between the students themselves. Once the unit has been mastered, the students should have ample opportunity to carry out the role of instructor.

The language materials consist of four different types of language learning activities. The first, and most predominant, is the unit microwave cycle. These cycles are adapted from cycles designed by Dr. Earl Stevick of the Foreign Service Institute. They divide the learning process into two basic phases. The first of these phases involves mimicry, memorization, and manipulation and so is designated 'M'. The 'M'$_1$ component of the phase consists of statements related in content and structure; the 'M'$_2$ component of the phase consists of one or more questions related in content and structure to the statements of 'M'$_1$. The second phase involves the conversational application of 'M'$_1$ and 'M'$_2$ and so is designated 'C'. The question of 'M'$_2$ is asked and is answered by one of the statements of 'M'$_1$. Each question and answer unit is one component of the 'C' phase. If there are five possible answers to 'M'$_2$ then there would be five components of 'C'. Before a new unit cycle is taken up in class the previous cycle should always be reviewed. Class time should be devoted entirely to using the language. Instructors should never attempt to explain grammar.

The second type of learning activity consists of various kinds of drill exercises. Substitution drills require the student to substitute similar structural items in one sentence pattern. Repetition drills enable the student to repeat similarly patterned sentences after the instructor. Transformation drills involve changing the structure of similar sentences. Conversation and question and answer drills utilize previously learned sentence patterns to build up conversation. All these drills are used to supplement material in the unit microwaves.

The third type of learning activity is analysis of the language. Simplified explanations are included in sections of grammar notes to explain structural items of previous lessons. These grammar notes are intended for the students' individual use. The more difficult structures should be explained by the language coordinator of linguist in a separate class hour.

The fourth type of learning activity involves confrontation of a more complex linguistic reality. The task-oriented situation, model village and slide exercises, and role plays of the supplements force the student to gradually accustom himself to combinations of sounds and phrases, all of which may not be familiar to him. They are intended as a bridge between the tightly controlled class-room learning experience and the complete free communication of the field.

The text itself is divided into six sections, A, B, C, D, E, and F, each consisting of cycles, drills, and grammar notes which concentrate upon a limited number of sentence patterns and structural items. Suggested supplements follow each section. A verb chart, listing verb stems and their inflected forms, is included at the back of the text for reference. A pronunciation guide is also appended for students' use.

These materials have been designed for Peace Corps training programs specializing in agriculture. Satisfactory completion of the text should bring the trainee to at least a 2 FSI level.

Cycle 1

M_1	idu vāḷaipaḷam	M_1	This is a banana.
	āranju		orange
	mil̇agā		chili
	urul̇aikiḷangu		potato
	vengāyam		onion
M_2	idu yenna?	M_2	What is this?
C_1	idu yenna?	C_1	What is this?
	idu vāḷaipaḷam		This is a banana.
C_2	idu yenna?	C_2	What is this?
	idu āranju		This is an orange.
C_3	idu yenna?	C_3	What is this?
	idu mil̇agā		This is chili.

(substitute remaining nouns as above)

Cycle 2

M_1	adu vāḷaipaḷam ille	M_1	That is not a banana.
	ārạnju		orange
	milạgā		chili
	urulaikaḷangu		potato
	vengāyam		onion
M_2	adu vāḷaipaḷamā?	M_2	Is that a banana?
	ārạnjā		orange
	milạgāyā		chili
	urulaikiḷangā		potato
	vengāyamā		onion
C_1	adu vāḷaipaḷamā?	C_1	Is that a banana?
	ille, adu vāḷaipaḷam ille		No, that is not a banana.
	or		
	adu vāḷaipaḷamā?		
	āma, adu vāḷaipaḷam		

Drill for Cycles 1 & 2

Substitution Drills

adu	vāḷaipaḷamā?	Is that a banana?
	āṛanja	orange
	miḷagāyā	chili
	urul̄aikaḷangā	potato
	vengāyamā	onion

idu	vāḷaipaḷam	This is a banana, isn't it?
	āṛanju	orange
	miḷagā	chili
	urul̄aikiḷangu	potato
	vengayāma	onion

Conversation Drills

idu	vāḷaipaḷamā?	Is this a banana?
ille	idu vāḷaipaḷam ille	No, this isn't a banana.
idu	yenna?	What is this?
idu	āranju	This is an orange.

adu	vāḷaipaḷam, illeyā?	That is a banana, isn't it?
ille		No.
adu	yenna?	What is that?
adu	āranju	That is an orange.

Cycle 3

M$_1$	ivar oru manuṡan	M$_1$	He (this) is a man.
	avar paiyan		He (that) is a boy.
	vivasāyi		farmer
	māṇavan		student
	vādiyār		teacher
	Indiyan		Indian
	Amerikkan		American
	P.C. sevakan		P.C. volunteer
M$_2$	yāru? ivar yāru?	M$_2$	Who is he (this)?
	avar		(that)?
C$_1$	ivar yāru?	C$_1$	Who is he (this)?
	ivar mānuṡan		He (this) is a man.
C$_2$	avar yāru?	C$_2$	Who is he (that)?
	avar mānuṡan		He (that) is a man.

Cycle 4

M_1	ivaḷ oru pombaḷe	M_1	She (this) is a woman.
	avaḷ poṇṇu		(that) girl
	vādiyārammā		teacher
	māṇavī		student
	pīs kor sēvaki		'peace corps' volunteer
	Indiyan		Indian
	Amerikkan		American
M_2	ivaḷ yāru?	M_2	Who is she (this)?
	avaḷ		(that)
C_1	ivaḷ yāru?	C_1	Who is she (this)?
	ivaḷ oru pombaḷe		She (this) is a woman.

19

20

Drill for Cycles 3 & 4

Substitution Drills

1. ivan manuṡanā?	1. Is he (this) a man?
avan paiyanā	Is he (that) a boy
ivan sevakanā	(this) a volunteer
avan māṇavanā	(that) a student
ivan vāḍiyārā	(this) a teacher
ivar Rāmanā	(hon) Raman
avar Gōpālā	(hon) Gopal
2. ivaḷ pombaḷeyā?	2. Is she (this) a woman?
avaḷ poṇṇā	(that) a girl
Sīṭāvā	Sita
Kamalāvā	Kamala
3. ivan manuṡan illeyā?	3. Is he (this) not a man?
avan paiyan	he (that) a boy
ivar Rāman	he (hon) Raman
avar Gōpāl	he (hon) Gopal
(substitute other nouns)	
4. ivaḷ pombaḷe illeyā?	4. Is she (this) not a woman?
avaḷ paṇṇu	she (that) not a girl
Sīṭā	Sita
Kamalā	Kamala
(substitute other nouns)	
5. idu kuḷande illeyā?	6. Is this not a baby?

Cycle 5

M_1	nān oru vivaśāyi	M_1	I am a farmer.
	vādiyār/vādiyārammā		teacher
	Amerikkan		American
	Indiyan		Indian
	māṇavan/māṇavī		student
	manuśạn		man
	pombale		woman
	pīs kor sēvakan/sevakī		Peace Corps volunteer
M_2	(nī) nīnga (hon) yāru?	M_2	Who are you?
C_1	(ni) nīnga yāṟu?	C_1	Who are you?
	nān oru vivaśāyi		I am a farmer.

Cycle 5a

M_1	nānga vivaśāyigal	M_1	We are farmers.
	(nām) vādiyārgal/vādiyārammakaĺ		teachers
	Amerikkargal		Americans
	Indiyargal		Indians
	māṇavargaḷ/māṇavīgaĺ		students
	maṇuśargaḷ		men
	pombal̇egal̇		women
	pīs kor sēvakargal/sēvakīgal		Peace Corps volunteers
M_2	nīnga yāru?	M_2	Who are you?
	nānga (excl.)		we (excl.)
	nām (incl.)		we (incl.)
C_1	nīnga yāru?	C_1	Who are you?
	nānga vivaśāyigaĺ		We are farmers.
C_2	nānga yāru?	C_2	Who are we?
	nānga vivaśāyigaĺ		We are farmers.

Drills for Cycle 5

Substitution Drill

nīnga	oru vivasāyi	You are a	farmer.
nī	vādiyār/vādiyārammā		teacher
	amerikkan		American
	indiyan		Indian
	P.C. sēvakan/sēvakī		P.C. volunteer
	māṇavan/māṇavī		student
	manušan		man
	pombal̄e		woman

nānga	vivaṡāyigal	We	(excl)	are	farmers.
nām	vādiyārgal/vādiyārammāgal	We	(incl)		teachers
ivanga	Amerikkargal	They	(this)		Americans
av̲anga	In̲diyargal	They	(that)		Indians
nīnga	pīs kor sēvakargal/sēvakigal	You	(hon)		Peace Corps volunteers

nān.yāru?	Who	am	I?	
ivaḷ		is	she	(this)
avaḷ			she	(that)
ivar			he	(this)
av̲ar			he	(that)
nīnga (nī)		are	you	

Conversation Drill

nīnga oru vādiyārā/vādiyārammāvā?	Are you a teacher?
il̲le. nān oru vādiyār/vādiyārammā ille	No. I'm not a teacher
nīnga yāru?	Who are you?
nān oru P.C. sēvakan/sēvakī	I'm a P.C. trainee.

(substitute other nouns)

Cycle 6

M_1	en pēr	M_1	my name
	unga (hon) un pēr		your name
M_2	en pēr __________	M_2	My name is ________
	unga un pēr______		Your name is ______
M_3	unga un pēr yenna?	M_3	What is your name?
	en pēr yenna?		What is my name?
C_1	enga un pēr yenna?	C_1	What is your name?
	en pēr __________		My name is _______
C_2	en pēr yenna?	C_2	What is my name?
	unga un pēr______		Your name is _____

Drill for Cycle 6

Substitution Drill

1. ivaruḍaya pēr Rāman avaruḍaya Gōpāl	1. His (this) name is Raman. His (that) Gopal
2. ivaḷuḍaya pēr Sītā avaḷuḍaya Kamalā	2. Her (this) name is Sita. Her (that) Kamala
3. en pēr yenna? unga un ivaruḍaya avaruḍaya ivaḷuḍaya avaḷuḍaya ivangaḷuḍaya avangaḷuḍaya	3. What is my name? your his (this) his (that) her (this) her (that) their (this) their (that)

Cycle 7

M_1	idu Rāmanuḍaya kuḍumbam	M_1	This is Raman's family.
	vīḍu		house
	magan		son
	appā (tagappanār)		father
	ammā (tayār)		mother
	magal		daughter
M_2	yāruḍaya kuḍumbam idu?	M_2	Whose family is this?
	vīḍu		house
	m-yevaṛuḍaya magan		son
	f-yevaluḍaya appā		father
	n-yedunuḍaya ammā		mother
	magal		daughter
	ponjādi		wife
C_1	yāruḍaya kuḍumbam idu? idu Rāmanuḍaya kuḍumbam.	C_1	Whose family is this? This is Raman's family.

Drills for Cycle 7

Conversation Drill

idu yāruḍaya magan?	Whose son is this?
idu Rāmanuḍaya magan	This is Raman's son.
ivanuḍaya pēr yenna?	What's his (this) name?
ivanuḍaya pēr Gōpāl	His name is Gopal.

Completion Drill

1.	Rāmanuḍaya	magaṇ	Gōpāl	1.	Raman's	son is	Gopal.
		magaḷ	Kamalā			daughter is	Kamala
		ammā	Ponni			mother is	Ponni
		appā	Vēlan			father is	Velan
		ponjādī	Sitā			wife is	Sita
2.	Sītāvuḍaya	magaṇ	Gōpāl	2.	Sita's	son is	Gopal.
		magaḷ	Kamalā			daughter is	Kamala
		ammā	Kupayi			mother is	Kupayi
		appā	Kupan			father is	Kupan
		puruṣan	Rāman			husband is	Raman

Cycle 8

M_1	idu yellām unnuḍaya pensilgal	M_1	(all) These are your pencils.
	ennuḍaya		my
	ivaruḍaya		his (this)
	avaruḍaya		his (that)
	inda pensilgal ivaḷuḍayadu		(all) These are hers (this).
	avaḷuḍayadu		hers (that)
	engaḷuḍayadu		ours (ex)
	nammuḍayadu		ours (in)
	ivangaḷuḍayadu		theirs (this)
	avangaḷuḍayadu		theirs (that)
M_2	idu yellām yāruḍaya pensilgal?	M_2	Whose pencils are these?
C_1	idu yellām yāruḍaya pensilgal?	C_1	Whose pencils are these?
	idu yellām unnuḍaya pensilgal		These are your pencils.
C_2	idul yellām yāruḍaya pensilgal?	C_2	Whose pencils are these?
	ida pensilgal yellām ivaḷuḍayadu		These pencils are hers (this).

Drills for Cycle 8

Substitution Drill

ingē	oru	pensil	irukku	Here	is	one	pencil.
angē	reṇḍu	pensilgal		There	are	two	pencils.
	mūṉu					three	
	nālu					four	
	anju					five	
	āru					six	
	ēḷu					seven	
	eṭṭu					eight	
	ombadu					nine	
	pattu					ten	

ingē	oruttan		irukkān	Here	is	one	person.
angē	reṇḍu	pēr	irukkānga	There	are	two	persons.
	mūnu					three	
	nālu					four	
	naju					five	
	āru					six	
	ēḷu					seven	
	eṭṭu					eight	
	ombadu					nine	
	pattu					ten	

Grammar Notes

A. Nouns

Nouns are either masculine, feminine or neuter. Only human beings are referred to as masculine or feminine.

eg.

manuṡan	(m)	man
pombal̄e	(f)	woman

All other nouns, both animate and inanimate, are neuter.

eg.

vāḻaipaḻam	(n)	banana
pēr	(n)	name
paṡumāḍu	(n)	cow

B. Pronouns

Personal pronouns 'he' 'she' 'it' 'they' have two forms:

ivar		
ivan		refer to persons and objects close to the speaker,
idu		eg. this he (ivar) this she (ival̄)
ivanga		
ival̄		
	whereas	
avar		
avan		
aval̄		refer to persons and objects at a distance from the speaker,
adu		eg. that he (avar) that she (aval̄)
avanga		

The personal pronoun 'we' has two forms:

'nānga' is exclusive i.e. it doesn't include all persons spoken to.
'nām' is inclusive i.e. it includes all persons spoken to. Colloquially, 'nām' may sometimes replace nānga

The personal pronoun 'you' has two forms:

'nī' is used when talking to servants, children and very close friends. 'nīnga' is used in addressing all other people. It is used in addressing several people but is also used in addressing one person to show respect. Initially 'ninga' should be used even with friends. In the same way, 'ivanga/avanga' are often substituted for 'ivar/avar' to show respect. 'ivar/avar' show greater respect than 'ivan/avan'

C. Possession

Possession is expressed by adding /udaya/ to the noun to which something belongs.
eg.

'Rāmanuḍaya kuḍumbam'	Raman's family
'Sitāyuḍaya kuḍumbam'	Sita's family

Possession is expressed by adding /-udaya/ to the objective form of the pronoun.
eg.

nān	ennuḍaya	I	of me	(my)
nī	unnuḍaya	you (fam)	of you	(your)
nīnga	ungaluḍaya	you (resp)	of you	(your)
nānga	angaluḍaya	we (exd)	of us	(our)
ivaṇ	ivanuḍaya	he	of him	(his)
ival̇	ivaluḍaya	she	of her	(her)
adu	adunuḍaya	it	of it	(its)
avanga	avangaluḍaya	they	of them	(their)

Note - the subjective and objective forms of 'he' 'she' 'it' and 'they' are the same. The subjective and objective forms of 'I' 'you' and 'we' are different.

41

40

Grammar Notes (cont'd)

When the noun or objective form of the pronoun ends in a vowel, 'l' 'v' or 'n' is added before adding /-udaya/
eg.

eṉgal̲̇uḍaya
Sītāv̲uḍaya
aduṉ̲ūḍaya

/-uḍaya/ is often dropped in colloquial Tamil. eg. we can say 'em pēr' - my name instead of 'ennuḍaya pēr'

In the sentences of the type:

This pencil is mine.	inda pensil ennuḍayadu
These pencils are mine.	inda pensilgal ennuḍayadu

D. The verb 'to be'

In the present tense, forms of the verb 'to be' are not used in positive sentences of identification.

eg. This is a banana idu ______ vāḷaipaḷam

However, some form of the verb 'to be' must be used in sentences of location and existence.

eg.	Here is a pencil	ingē pensil irukku
	There is a pencil	angē pensil irukku
	It is not	vēyilā irukku

'irukku' is the neuter singular form of the present tense of the verb 'to be'

In the following sentences

Here is one person	inge oruttan irukkān
Here are two people	inge rendu pēr irukkānga

'irukkān' is the masculine singular form of the present tense of the verb 'to be'
'irukkānga' is the masculine plural form of the present tense of the verb 'to be'
'irukkirāl' is the feminine singular form.
'irukkānga' is the feminine plural form.
or 'irukku' is the neuter plural form.

The verb ending must always agree with the gender (i.e. m,f,n) and the number (i.e. sing., pl.) of the subject of the sentence.

Grammar Notes (cont'd)

The negative form of the verb 'to be' i.e. ille...is used in sentences of identification as well as sentences of location and existence.
eg.

This is not a banana	idu vāḷaipaḷam ille
This is not a man	idu manušan ille
The pencil isn't here	ingē pensīl ille

Note - in Tamil the verb is generally the last word in the sentence.

E. Questions

Questions are formed in two ways:

1. use of a question word

eg. idu yenna?	What is this?
idu yāra?	Who is this?

The question word usually comes at the end of the sentence but before the verb.

The question word 'whose' may take several forms;

yevaruḍaya pensil - whose pencil
(when addressing a man)
yevaluḍaya pensil - whose pencil
(when addressing a woman)
yedunuḍaya pensil - the pencil belonging to what
(when refering to an object)
yāruḍaya pensil - whose pencil
)when addressing both man and woman)

/-du/ may be added to the question word to form sentences of the type:

This pencil is whose?	inda pensil yāruḍayadu?

2. Without a question word.

eg.

This is a banana, isn't it?	idu vāḷaipaḷam illeyā?
Is this a banana?	isu vāḷaipaḷamā?

/-ā/ may be added to the word stressed.

Note - intonation and stress also differentiate questions from statements. Be sure to carefully mimic the stress and intonation of your instructor's voice.

Cycle 9

M_1 ennuḍaya pēr ________
en ammāvuḍaya pēr ________
appāṿuḍaya ________
akkaḷuḍaya ________
tangaiyuḍaya ________
annanuḍaya ________
tambiyuḍaya ________
____

M_2 un unga pēr yenna?
un ammāvuḍaya pēr yenna?
appāṿuḍaya
akkaḷuḍaya
tangaiyuḍaya
annanuḍaya
tambiyuḍaya

C_1 un unga pēr yenna?
ennuḍaya pēr ________

M_1 My name is ________
My mother's name is ________
father's ________
elder sister's ________
younger sister's ________
elder brother's ________
younger brother's ________
____

M_2 What is your name?
What is your mother's name?
father's
elder sister's
younger sister's
elder brother's
younger brother's

C_1 What is your name?
My name is ________.

Cycle 10

M_1	āl̇u ingē irukkān	M_1	Man is here.
	angē		there
	vī̱ṭṭulē		in the house
	vī̱ṭṭukkuĺlē		inside the house
	vīṭṭukku veĺiyē		outside the house
M_2	āl̇u yengē irukkān	M_2	Where is the man?
C_1	āl̇u yengē irukkān? āĺu ingē irukkān	C_1	Where is the man? Man is here.

Cycle 11

M_1	pombal̇e vīṭṭukku mēlē irukkāl̇	M_1	Woman is on the top of the house.
	vīṭṭukku kīḷē		under the house
	vīṭṭukku munnālē		in front of the house
	vīṭṭukku pinnālē		behind the house
M_2	pombal̇e yengē irukkāl̇?	M_2	Where is the woman?
C_1	pombaḷe yeṉgē irukkāl̇?	C_1	Where is the woman?
	pombal̇e vīṭṭukku mēlē irukkāl̇		Woman is on the top of the house

Drills for Cycles 10 & 11

Substitution Drills

1. paśumāḍu ingē	1. The cow is here.
angē	there
vīṭṭulē	in the house
vīṭṭukkuḷḷē	inside the house
vīṭṭukku veḷiyē	outside the house
vīṭṭukku mēlē	on the top of the house
vīṭṭukku kīḻē	under the house
vīṭṭukku munnālē	in front of the house
vīṭṭukku pinnālē	behind the house

2. āḷu ingē irukkān	2. The man is here.
angē	there
vīṭṭulē	in the house

Substitute other post positions as above

3. āḷunga ingē irukkānga	3. The men are here.
angē	there
vīṭṭulē	in the house

Substitute other post positions as above

4. pombaḷē ingē irukkāḷ	4. The woman is here.
angē	there
vīṭṭulē	in the house

Substitute other post positions

5. pombaḷēnga ingē irukkānga	5. The women are here.
angē	there
vīṭṭulē	in the house

Drills for Cycles 10 & 11

Substitution Drills (cont'd)

6. ambal̇ē ingē ille
pombal̇ē
paṡumāḍu

7. ambalē vī̲ṭṭukkulle illē
po̲mbal̲ē vī̲ṭṭukku veliyē
pāsumāḍu viṭṭule

6. The man is not here.
woman
cow

7. The man is not inside the house.
woman outside the house
cow in the house

Substitute other post positions

Cycle 12

M_1	inda takkāl̇i ṡegappu niram	M_1	This tomato is red (color)
	veṉgāyam vel̇l̇e		onion white
	mil̇agā pachchai		chili green
	vāḻ̣aipaḻ̣am manjal̇		banana yellow
M_2	inda takkāl̇i yenna niram?	M_2	What color is this tomato?
	veṉgāyam		onion
	mil̇agā		chili
	vaḻ̣aipaḻ̣am		banana
C_1	inda takkāl̇i yenna niram?	C_1	What color is this tomato?
	inda takkāl̇i ṡegappu niram		This tomato is red. (color)

Also use black, brown, blue, orange
with other objects in room and ask,
"what color is this?"

Cycle 13

M$_1$	innikki vēỵilā irukku	M$_1$	It's hot today.
	kulirā		cold
	maḷaiyā		rainy
	mappu-mandāramā		cloudy
M$_2$	innikki yeppaḍi irukku?	M$_2$	How is it today?
C$_1$	innikki yeppaḍi irukku? innikki vēyilā irukku	C$_1$	How is it today? It's hot today.

Cycle 14

M_1	indiyāvilē	kōḍaikālattilē kuḷirkālattilē paruvamaḷai kālattilē vasanta kālattilē	vēyilā kuḷirā maḷaiyā suḥama	irukku

M_2	indiyāvilē	kōḍaikālattilē kuḷirkālattilē paruvamaḷai kālattilē vasanta kālattilē	yeppaḍi irukku?

C_1 indiyāvilē kōḍaikālattilē yeppaḍī irukku?
indiyāvilē kōḍaikālattilē veppamā irukku

Cycle 14

M_1	It's	hot	in the summer	in India.
		cold	in the winter	
		rainy	during the monsoons	
		pleasant	in the spring	

M_2	How is it in India	in the summer?
		in the winter
		during the monsoons
		in the spring

C_1 How is it in India in the summer?
It's hot in the summer in India.

Cycle 15

M_1	inda elumichchamkāi pul̇ippā irukku	M_1	This lime is sour.
	milagā kāramā		chili hot
	miṭṭayi tittippā		candy sweet
	pāvakkai kasappā		bitter gourd bitter
	taṇṇi uppā		water salty
M_2	inda elumichchamkāi yeppaḍi irukku?	M_2	How is this lime?
	milagā		chili
	miṭṭāyi		candy
	kāikari		vegetable
	taṇṇi		water
C_1	inda elumichchamkāi yeppaḍi irukku?	C_1	How is this lime?
	inda elumichchamkāi pul̇ippā irukku		This lime is sour.

Another form is also common:

inda elumichchamkāi pul̇ikkaradu	This lime is sour.
etc.	etc

63

64

Grammar Notes

A. Post-positions

In English, prepositions are used to describe possession, location, and time, but in Tamil, postpositions are used. i.e. words like 'into' 'on' 'to' follow the (pro)noun rather than precede it.

eg. When we added /-uḍaya/ to (pro)nouns we were using one kind of postpostition. 'Rāmanuḍaya kuḍumbam' (Raman's family), when translated as 'the family of Raman', illustrates the difference in Tamil postpositions and English prepositions. /-uḍaya/ follows Raman, but 'of' comes before Raman.

There are two kings of postpositions in Tamil:

1) simple postpositions are directly added to a noun or objective form of the pronoun.

eg.

akkaluḍaya	of the elder sister
viṭṭule	in the house

2) Complex postpositions are added to the stem of the noun or objective form of the pronoun and followed by a postposition.

eg.

vīṭṭukku veliyē	outside the house
vīṭṭukku munnālē	in front of the house
viṭṭukku kīlē	under the house

B. Adjectives

Adjectives are used with or without the verb 'to be' in sentences of description.

eg. 'inda elumichchamkāi pulippā irukku'
This lime is sour.

'inda takkāli ṡegappu niram'
This tomato is red.

Note - 'inda' is the adjectival form of the pronoun 'idu'

C. /-paḷam/ and /-kāi/

In Madras fruits are eaten when they are ripe and cooked as vegetables when they aren't ripe. Unripened fruits are /-kai/ and ripened fruits are /-paḷam/

eg.

vaḷaipaḷam	- ripe banana
vaḷaikāi	- unripe banana

Geography

dēsam

idu dēśa paḍam
idu oru dēsam (or nāḍu)
idan pēr, indiyā

indiyāvukku vaḍakkē 'imaya malai' irukku
indiyāvukku terkkē 'indu mahā samudram' irukku
indiyāvukku kiḷakkē 'vangāla kudā kadal' irukku
indiyāvukku mērkkē ' arabi kadal' irukku

indiyāvin talai nagaram, pudu ḍelli

indiyavin mukyamāna nadigal, Gangai, Yamunai, Bramaputrā, Kriśnā,
Gōdāvari, Kāveri

rajyam

idu oru rājyam
idan pēr, 'śennai rājyam'; madrās rājyam, Tamiḷāgam, Tamil nāḍu

śennai rājyattukku vaḍakke 'āndrapradēs' irukku
teṙkkē 'indu mahā samudram' irukku
kilakkē 'vangāla kudā kadul' irukku
mērkkē ' mērkkū toḍarchi malai' irukku

śennai rājyattin talai nagaram, śennai nagaram

śennai rājyattin mukyamāna nadigal̇, kāvēri, vaigai, pālāru

jillā

idu oru̱ jillā (or māvaṭṭam)
idan pēr, tanjai jillå

tanjai jillāvin talai nagaram, tanjāvur

tanjai jillāvin mukyamāna nadi, kaveri

Geography

Country

This is a map (of a country).
This is a country.
Its name is India.

To the north of India are the Himalaya mountains.
To the south of India is the Indian ocean.
To the east of India is the Bay of Bengal.
To the west of India is the Arabian sea.

New Delhi is the capitol of India.

India's principal rivers are the Ganges, Jamuna, Bramaputra, Krishna, Godaveri, and Kaveri.

State

This is a state.
Its name is Madras.

To the north of Madras in Andhra Pradesh.
To the south of Madras in the Indian ocean.
To the east of Madras is the Bay of Bengal.
To the west of Madras are the western ghats.

Madras is the capitol of Madras.

Madras' principal rivers are the Kaveri, Vaigai, and Polaru.

District

This is a district.
Its name in Tanjur.

Tanjur's main city is Tanjur.

Tanjur's principal river is the Kaveri.

72

Section B

Page

Cycles and Drills 1-6 35-46

Grammar Notes 47-48
    verb stems 47
    present tense 47
    time 48

Cycles and Drills 7-9 49-57

Grammar Notes 58-59
    future tense 58
    past participle + vittu 58
    post-position 'patti' 59

Cycles and Drills 10-12 60-67

Grammar Notes 68-69
    verbal noun + mundi 68
    impersonal constructions 68
    'want to' 69
    'should...' 69
    'have to...' 69

Supplements 70-82
    what Rama and Sita do all day 70
    preparing rice 75
    on the day of a fair 77
    slides 79-80
        bazaar 79
    bringing things from the bazaar 81

Cycle 1

M_1	kālayilē	Rāman avar	eḷunḍirukkirār 'kāppi'kuḍikkirār kul̇ikkirār sappiḍarār vēlai seiyarār	M_1	In the morning	Raman he	gets up. drinks coffee takes a bath eats breakfast works
M_2	kalayilē Rāman yenna seiyarār?			M_2	What does Raman do in the morning?		
C_1	kālayilē Rāman yenna seiyarār? kālayilē Rāman eḷunḍirikkirār			C_1	What does Raman do in the morning? In the morning Raman gets up.		

74

75

Cycle 2

M_1	madiyānatilē Rāman sāppāḍu śāppidarār	M_1	In the afternoon Raman eats dinner.
	apparam avar ōivu edukkirār		Then he takes rest
	velai ṡeiyarār		works again
	sayamkalatilē sappadu śāppiḍarār		In the evening eats dinner
	apparam snegidangalode pēśarār		Then talks with friends
	tunga pōrār		Then goes to sleep

M_2	madiyānatilē Rāman yenna seiyarār?	M_2	What does Raman do in the afternoon?
	sayamkalatile Raman yenna seiyarār?		What does Raman do in the evening?

C_1	madiyānatilē Rāman yenna seiyarār	C_1	What does Raman do in the afternoon?
	madiyānatilē Rāman sāppādu sāppiḍarār		In the afternoon Ram eats dinner.

C_2	apparam avar yenna seiyarār	C_1	Then what does he do?
	apparam avar oivu eḍukkirār		Then he takes rest.

(finish responses as above)

C_3	sayamkalatilē Rāman yenna seiyarār?	C_3	What does Raman do in the evening?
	madiyānatilē Rāman sappaḍu sāppiḍarār		In the evening Raman eats dinner.
	apparam avar snēgidangalōdē pēsarār		Then he talks with friends.

Drills for Cycles 1 & 2

Substitution Drill

avaṛ	kālayilē		eḷundirikkiradillē
avaḷ	madiyānatilē	'tea'	kuḍikkiradillē
nīnga	sayamkalatilē		kulikkiradillē
nān	rāttiriyilē	ṭiffan	sāppidaradillē
nānga		vēlai	seiyaradillē
avanga			paḍikkaradillē

He doesn't	get up	in the	morning
She	drink tea		afternoon
You don't	take a bath		evening
I	eat breakfast		night
We (ex)	work		
They	study		

Expansion Drill

mudalle	nān		eḷundirikkirēn
piragu	nān		kulikkirēn
piragu	nān	tiffan	sāppiḍarēn
kaḍaisiya	nān	vaguppukku	pōrēn

First	I	get up
Then	I	take a bath
Then	I	eat breakfast
Finally	I	go to class

(after the students have mastered the four responses they may substitute other activities in answering the following question:)

What do you do all day?
in the morning
in the afternoon
in the evening

78

79

Cycle 3

M_1	maṇi oṇṇu	maṇi oṇṇēkāl	M_1	It's 1 o'clock.	It's 1:15
	oṇṇarai	onnēmukkāl		1:30	1:45
	renḍu	rendēkāl		2	2:15
	renḍarai	rendēmukkāl		2:30	2:45
	mūṇu	mūṇēkāl		3	3:15
	mūṇarai	mūṇēmukkāl		3:30	3:45
	nālu	nālēkāl		4	4:15
	nālarai	nālēmukkāl		4:30	4:45
	anju	anjēkāl		5	5:15
	anjarai	anjēmukkāl		5:30	5:45
	āru	ārēkāl		6	6:15
	ārarai	ārēmukkāl		6:30	6:45
	ēlu	ēḷēkāl		7	7:15
	ēlarai	ēḷēmukkal		7:30	7:45
	eṭṭu	ēṭṭēkāl		8	8:15
	eṭṭarai	ēṭṭēmukkāl		8:30	8:45
	ombadu	ombadēkāl		9	9:15
	ombadarai	ombadēmukkāl		9:30	9:45
	pattu	pattēkāl		10	10:15
	pattarai	pattēmukkāl		10:30	10:45
	padinoṇṇu	padinoṇṇēkāl		11	11:15
	padinoṇṇarai	padinoṇṇēmukkāl		11:30	11:45
	panirenḍu	panirenḍēkāl		12	12:15
	panirunḍarai	panirenḍēmukkāl		12:30	12:45

M_2	maṇi yenna?	M_2	What time is it?
C_1	maṇi yenna maṇi oṇṇu	C_1	What time is it? It's 1 o'clock.

Cycle 4

M_1	kālayilē	āru	maṇikki Sītā	pāttiram kaḷuvaraī
		eḷu		tīffan seiyārāī
		eṭṭa		vīḍu suddam seiyarāī
		ombadu		tuṇi tuvaikkiraī
		pattu		kulikkirāī
		padinoṇṇu		pujai seiyarāī
	madiyanatilē	oru	maṇikki Sīta	samaikkirāī
		rendu		sāppādu sappiḍarāī
		munu		vēlaye ārambikkirāī
	sayamkalatilē	anju	maṇikki Sīta	vēlaye muḍikkirāī
		aru		toṭṭatukku taṇṇi ūttarāl
	rāttiriyilē	pattu	maṇikki Sīta	Sītā tūnga pōrāl

M_2 Sītā yeppō pāttiram kaḷuvaraī?

C_1 Sītā yeppō pāttiram kaḷuvarāl?
kālayilē aru maṇikki Sītā pāttiram kaḷuvarāī

82

83

Cycle 4

M_1	In the morning at	6	o'clock Sita	cleans vessels
		7		makes breakfast
		8		cleans the house
		9		washes clothes
		10		takes bath
		11		does puja
	In the afternoon at	1	o'clock Sita	cooks
		2		eats lunch
		3		starts work
	In the evening at	5	o'clock Sita	finishes work
		6		waters the garden
	In the night at	10	o'clock Sita	goes to sleep

M_2 When does Sita clean vessels?
In the morning at 6 o'clock Sita cleans vessels.

Drill for Cycles 3 & 4

avaṟ	pāttiram	kaḻuvaradillē	He	doesn't	clean	vessels
avaḷ	'tiffan'	seiyaradillē	She		make	breakfast
nīnga	vīdu	suddam seiyaradille	You	don't	clean	the house
nān	tuṇi	tuvaikkiradille	I		wash	clothes
nānga		kuḷikkiradille	We		take	bath
avanga		samaikkiradille	They		dook	
	pujai	seiyaradille			do	puja
	sāppāḍu	sāppidaradille			eat	lunch
	vēlaye	ārambikkaradille			start	work
	vēlaye	muḍikkiradille			finish	work
	tōṭṭatukku	taṇṇi uttaradille			water	the garden
	tūnga	pōradille			go	to sleep

nān	pāttiram	kaḻuvarēn	I	clean	vessels
	tiffan	seiyarēn		make	breakfast
	vīḍu	suddam seiyarēn		clean	the house
	tuṇi	tuvaikkirēn		wash	clothes
		kuḷikkirēn		take	bath
		samaikkirēn		cook	
	pujai	seiyarēn		do	puja
	sāppādu	sāppiḍarēn		eat	lunch
	vēlaye	ārambikkirēn		start	work
	vēlaye	muḍikkirēn		finish	work
	toṭṭatukku	tuṇṇi uttarēn		water	the garden
	tūnga	pōrēn		go	to sleep

Drill for Cycles 3 & 4

Substitution Drill

nīnga	pāttiram	kaluvarīnga	You	clean	vessels
	tiffan	seiyarīnga		make	breakfast
	vīdu	suddam seiyarīnga		clean	the house
	tuṇi	tuvaikkirīnga		wash	clothes
		kulikkirīnga		take	bath
		samaikkirīnga		cook	
	pujai	seiyarīnga		do	puja
	sāppāḍu	sāppidarīnga		eat	lunch
	vēlaye	ārambikkirīnga		start	work
	vēlaye	muḍikkirīnga		finish	work
	toṭṭatukku	taṇṇi uttarīnga		water	the garden
	tūnga	pōrīnga		go	to sleep

87

Cycle 5

M_1 kālayilē Rāman vayalukku pōrān
śila samayam Gōpāl vayalukku pōrān
Rāmanum Gōpālum śēndu vayalukku pōrānga
kālayilē Sītā kaḍaitteruvukku porāl
śila samayam Kamalā kaḍaittenuvukku porāl
Sītavum Kamalāvum śēndu kaḍaittenuvukku pōrānga
madiyānatilē Rāman vayalilirundu varān
madiyānatilē avan kūḍa Gōpāl vayalilirundu varān
Rāmanum Gōpālum śēndu vayalilirundu varānga
madiyānatile Sītā kaḍaittenuvilinundu varāl
madiyānatile aval̄ kūḍa, Kamalā kaḍaitteruvilirundu varāl
Sītāvum Kamalāvum śēndu kaḍaitteruvitirundu varānga

M_2	kālayile	Rāman	yengē	pōrān?
	madiyānatile	Gōpāl		
	kālayilē	Sita		porāl
	madiyanatilē	Kamalā		

C_1	kālayile	Rāman	yengē	pōrān?
	kālayile	Rāman	vayalukku	pōrān

Cycle 5

M_1 In the morning Raman goes to the field.
Sometimes Gopal goes to the field.
Together Raman and Gopal go to the field.
In the morning Sita goes to the bazaar.
Sometimes Kamala goes to the bazaar.
Together Sita and Kamala go to the bazaar.
In the afternoon Raman comes from the field.
In the afternoon Gopal comes from the field with him.
Together Raman and Gopal come from the field.
In the afternoon Sita comes from the bazaar.
In the afternoon Kamala comes from the bazaar with her.
Together Sita and Kamala come from the bazaar.

M_2 Where does Raman go in the morning?
Gopal afternoon
Sita morning
Kamala afternoon

C_1 Where does Raman go in the morning?
In the morning Raman goes to the field.

Cycle 6

M_1 kālayilē nān vaguppukku pōrēn
vaguppukku p̲iragu nān vayalukku p̲ōrān
madiyānatil̲ē nān vayalilirundu vīṭṭukku varēn
piragu, sāppiṭṭu muḍichchadum, nān marubaḍiyum vaguppukku pōrēn

M_2 nīnga yeppō vaguppukku pōr̲īnga?
vayalukku pōrīnga
vayalilinundu vīṭṭukku varīnga
marubaḍiyum vaguppukku pōrīnga

C_1 nīnga yeppō vaguppukku porīnga?
kālayilē nān vaguppukku pōrēn

(complete answere to 'yeppo' as above)

Cycle 6

M_1 In the morning I go to class.
After class I go to the field.
In the afternoon I come home from the field.
Later, having finished lunch, I go to class again

M_2 When do you go to class?
field
come home from the field
go to class again

C_1 When do you go to class?
In the morning I go to class

(complete answers to 'when' as above)

Grammar Notes

A. Verb Stems

To form the various verb tenses of Tamil a tense ending is added to the stem of the verb and followed by a personal ending.

There are three primary verb stems used:

the imperative stem	eg.	sei	'do'
the infinitive stem		seiya	
the participial stem		seidu	

The verb chart lists verb stems for most of the verbs we will be using.

Note - verb stems are sometimes slightly modified in sound when suffixes are added to them; however, verb stems usually do not change and can be easily recognized.

eg.	pō	(go)	
	vā	(come)	are irregular verbs
	tā	(give)	

B. The Present Tense

1. Formation:

Positive

verb stem		tense ending		personal ending	
infinitive stem	+	/-r/	+	/-ēn/	I
				/-ān/	he
				/-āl/	she
				/-ōm/	we
				/īng/	you
				/-ānga/	they

infinitive stem + /-r/ + /-ad/ + /-illē/

2. Agreement:
The positive present tense requires agreement of the personal endings with the subject of the sentence.

eg.	nān elundirukkiren	I get up
	ivar elundirukkirar	He gets up
	ival elundirukkiral	She gets up

But the negative present tense uses only one form.

eg.	nān elundirukkiradillē	I don't get up
	ivar elundirukkiradillē	He doesn't get up
	ival elundirukkiradillē	She doesn't get up

Note - ivan elundirukkiran (he gets up) is the familiar form of ivar elundirukkirar

3. Use:
The present tense is used to express action presently going on and habitual action.

C. Time
In answer to the question, 'maṇi yenna'? (what time is it?) we can say, for example, 'maṇi rendu' (the hour is two). If, however, we want to answer the question, 'yeppo' (when) or 'yettanaimaṇikki' (at what time), we must use a postposition to express 'at' and so must answer, for example, 'rendu maṇikki' (at the hour two).

Cycle 7

M$_1$

nālakki	Rāman	vayalukku	pōvār
avarkūda	Gōpāl	vayalukku	pōvār
vayalukku vandu viṭṭu	Rāman	vēleye	ārambippār
	Gōpāl		
	avanga		ārambippānga
vēlaye muḍichchu viṭṭu	avar	vīṭṭukku	pōvār
	avanga		povanga
vīṭṭukku vandu viṭṭu	avar	sāppāḍu	sāppiḍuvār
	avanga		sāppiḍuvānga
sāppāḍu sāppiṭṭu viṭṭu	avar	oivu	eḍuppār
	avanga		eḍuppānga
ōiva eḍuttu viṭṭu	avar	kaḍaitteruvukku	pōvār
	avanga		pōvānga
kaḍaitteruvukku pōi viṭṭu	avar	sila sāmāngal	vānguvār
	avanga		vānguvānga
sila sāmāngal vāngi viṭṭu	avar	snēgidangalōdē	pēsuvār
	avanga		pēsuvānga

M$_2$ Rāman yeppō vayalukku pōvār?
velaye ārambippār
viṭṭukku pōvār
sāppāḍu sāppiḍuvār
ōivu eḍuppār
kaḍaitteruvukku pōvār
sila sāmāngal vārguvāl
snēgidangalōdē pēsuvāl

C$_1$ Rāman yeppō vayalukku pōvār?
nālakki Rāman vayalukku pōvār

C$_2$ Rāman yeppō vēlaye ārambippār?
vayalukku vardu vittu, Rāman vēlaye ārambippār

(continue for 'yeppo')

Cycle 7

M_1 Tomorrow Raman will go to the field.
Gopal will go with him to the field.

Having arrived at the field	Raman Gopal they	will start work.
Having finished work	he they	will go home.
Having arrived home	he they	will eat dinner.
Having eaten dinner	he they	will take rest.
Having rested	he they	will go to the bazaar.
Having gone to the bazaar	he they	will talk with friends.

M_2 When will Raman go to the field?
start work
go home
eat dinner
take rest
go to the bazaar
buy some things
talk with friends

C_1 When will Raman go to the field?
Tomorrow Raman will go to the field.

C_2 When will he start work?
Having arrived at the field he will start work.

(continue for 'when')

Drill for Cycle 7

nālakki Sītā marubaḍiyum vīḍu suddam seivāḷ
nālakki avalkūda Kamalā vīḍu suddam seivāl
vīḍa suddam seidu vīttu, aval tuni tuvaippāl
avanga tuvaippānga
tuni tuvaichchu viṭṭu, aval toṭṭatukku taṇṇi ūttuvāl
avanga ūttuvānga
tottatukku taṇṇi ūtte viṭṭu, avaḷ samaippāḷ
avanga samaippānga

(after students have mastered above responses, they may substitute other activities in answering the following question:)

nālakki Sītā yenna seivāḷ?

Drill for Cycle 7

Tomorrow,	Sita will clean the house again.
	Kamala will clean the house with her.
Having cleaned the house,	she will wash clothes.
	they
Having washed clothes,	she will water the garden.
	they
Having watered the garden,	she will cook.
	they

(after the sudents have mastered above responses, they may substitute other activities in answering the following question:)

What will Sita do tomorrow?

Cycle 8

M1
nāl̇akki kālayilē āraṟai maṇikki nān eḻundiruppēn
eḻundu viṭṭu, nān kul̄ippēn
kul̄ichchu viṭṭu, nān vīdu suddam seivēn
vīdu suddam seidu viṭṭu, nān 'tiffan' sāppiḍuvēn
tiffan sāppiṭṭu viṭṭu, nān vaguppukku pōvēn
vaguppukku pōi viṭṭu, Tamil pēṡuvēn
vaguppe muḍichchu viṭṭu, nān vayalule vēlai seivēn
velaye muḍichchu viṭṭu, nān sāppāḍu sāppiḍuvēn

M2
nālakki nīnga yeppō eḻundiruppīnga?
kul̄ippīnga
vīḍu suddam seivīnga
tiffan sāppiḍu vānga
vaguppukku pōvīnga
Tamiḻ pēsuvīnga
vayalule vēlai seīvinga
sāppāḍu sāppiḍuvīnga

C1
nāl̇akki nīnga yeppō eḻundiruppīnga?
nāl̇akki kālayilē ārarai maṇikki nān eḻundiruppēn

C2
nāl̇akki nīnga yeppō kulippīnga?
eḻundu viṭṭu nān kulippēn

(continue answer to 'yeppō')

Cycle 8

M_1 I will get up tomorrow morning at 6:30.
Having gotten up, I will take a bath.
Having bathed, I will clean house.
Having cleaned house, I will eat breakfast.
Having eaten breakfast, I will go to class.
Having gone to class, I will speak Tamil.
Having finished class, I will work in the field.
Having finished work, I will have lunch.

M_2 When will you get up tomorrow?
take a bath
clean house
eat breakfast
go to class
speak Tamil
work in the field
have lunch

C_1 When will you get up tomorrow?
I will get up tomorrow morning at 6:30.

C_2 When will you take a bath tomorrow?
Having gotten up, I will take a bath.

(continue answers to 'when')

Cycle 9

M_1 vaguppilē nānga ellārum indiya kalācharatte patti paḍippōm
vivaṡāyatte
kōlivalarppe
sarittiratte
araśiyale
kuḍumba vāḻkaiye
moḷiye

M_2 vaguppilē nīnga ellārum yedai patti paḍippīnga?

C_1 vaguppilē nīnga ellārum yedai patti paḍippīnga?
vaguppilē nānga ellārum indiya kalācharatte patti paḍippōm

(continue responses for 'yedai patti')

Cycle 9

M_1 In class we all will learn about Indian culture.
agriculture
poultry
history
politics
homelife
language

M_2 What will you all learn about in class?

C_1 What will you all learn about in class?
In class we all will learn about Indian culture.

(continue responses for 'about what')

Drill for Cycles 7, 8, 9

nān	vaguppukku	pōga	māṭṭēn	I	will not	go to class.
nīnga	vīṭṭukku	pōga	māṭṭīnga	You		go home
avaṛ	vayalilirundu	vara	māṭṭār	He		come from the field
avaḷ	vaguppilirundu	vara	māṭṭāḷ	She		come from the class
avanga	viṭṭukku	vandusēra	māṭṭānga	They		arrive home
nānga	vayalukku	vandusēra	māṭṭōm	We		arrive at the field

nān		kuḷikka	māṭṭēn	I	will not	take a bath.
nīnga	'tea'	kuḍikka	māṭṭīnga	You		drink tea
avaṛ	tiffan	sāppiḍa	māṭṭār	He		eat breakfast
avaḷ	vīḍu	suddam	seiya māṭṭāḷ	She		clean the house
avanga	vēlai	seiya	māṭṭānga	They		do work
nānga	tuṇi	tuvaikka	māṭṭōm	We		wash clothes

Grammar Notes

A. The Future Tense

1. Formation:

Positive

verb stem		tense ending		personal ending
imperative stem	+	/-v/	+	/-en/ /-ar/ /-al/ etc.

Negative

infinitive stem	+	/-matt/	+	/-en/ /-ar/ /-al/ etc.

2. Agreement:
   Both positive and negative forms of the future tense must agree in gender and number with their subjects.
3. Use:
   To express future action.

B. Past Participle + viṭṭu

1. Formation:
   participial stem + viṭṭu
2. Agreement:
   only one form
3. Use:
   To express an action completed before the main action of the sentence.
   eg. vandu viṭṭu avar sāppāḍu sāppiḍuvār
   Having arrived, he will eat dinner.

C. Postposition 'patti'

noun + /object marker/ + patti 'about...'

eg.

/-tte/
/-ppe/
/-le/
/-ye/

kalācharatte patti	about culture
kōli̱valarppe patti	about poultry
arašiyale patti	about politics
moliye patti	about language

Note - the object marker used depends on the word it is used with.

Cycle 10

M_1 tūnga pōrattukku mundi, nān sarittiram paḍikkaṇum
vivasāyam
moḷi

ānā, paḍikkavattukku mundi, nān sāppāḍu sāppiḍaṇum
'table tennis' vilayaḍaṇum
'tī' kuḍikkaṇum
snēgidangalōdē pēsaṇum

M_2 tūnga pōrattukku mundi, nīnga_yenna paḍikkaṇum
ānā, paḍikkarattukku mundi, nīnga yenna seiyaṇum

C_1 tūnga pōrattukku mundi nīnga yenna paḍikkaṇum?
tūnga pōrattukku mundi nān sarittiram paḍikkaṇum

C_2 ānā, paḍikkarattukku mundi, nīnga_yenna seiyaṇum
ānā, paḍikkarattukku mundi, nān sāppādu sāppiḍaṇum

Cycle 10

M_1 Before going to sleep, I want to study history.
agriculture
language

But before studying, I want to eat dinner.
play table tennis
drink tea
talk with friends

M_2 What do you want to study before going to sleep?
But before studying, what do you want to do?

C_1 What do you want to study before going to sleep?
Before going to sleep, I want to study history.

C_2 But before studying, what do you want to do?
But before studying, I want to eat dinner.

Cycle 11

M_1 ṭaunukku pōrattukku mundi Rāman tiffan sāppidanumgarar
avar
Sītā
avaḷ
avānga

ṭaunilirundu tirumbarattukku mundi, Rāman sōppa vāngaṇumgarar
kaikari
paḷam
pāl
godumaimāvu
arisi

M_2 ṭaunukku pōrattukku mundi, yāru 'tiffan' sāppidaṇumgarar?
ṭaunukku pōrattukku mundi, innum yāru tiffan sāppidaṇumgarar
ṭaunilirundu tirumbarattukku mundi, Rāman yenna vāngaṇumgarar

C_1 ṭaunukku pōrattukku mundi, yāru 'tiffan' sāppidaṇumgarar?
ṭaunukku pōrattukku mundi, Rāman tiffan sāppidaṇumgarar

C_2 ṭaunukku pōrattukku mundi, innum yāru 'tiffan' sāppidaṇumgarar?
ṭaunukku pōrattukku mundi, Sītā 'tiffan' sāppidaṇumgaraḷ

C_3 taunilirundu tirumbarattukku mundi, Rāman yenna yāngaṇumgarar?
ṭaunilirundu tirumbarattukku mundi, Rāman sōppa vāngaṇumgarar

Cycle 11

M_1 Before going to town, Raman wants to eat breakfast.
he
Sita
she
they want

Before returning from town, Raman wants to buy soap.
vegetables
fruit
milk
wheat flour
rice

M_2 Who wants to eat breakfast before going to town?
Who else wants to eat breakfast before going to town?
What does Raman want to buy before returning from town?

C_1 Who wants to eat breakfast before going to town?
Before going to town, Raman wants to eat breakfast.

C_2 Who else wants to eat breakfast before going to town?
Before going to town, Sita wants to eat breakfast.

C_3 What does Raman want to buy before returning from town?
Before returning from town, Raman wants to buy soap.

Drill for Cycles 10 & 11

nān	sarittiram	paḍichchu	vēṇum	I should study	history.
	vivasāyam				agriculture
	moḷi				language
	sāppāḍu	sāppittu	vēṇum	eat	dinner
	'table tennis'	vilaiyādi	vēṇum	play	table tennis
	'tea'	kuḍichchu	vēṇum	drink	tea
	snēgidangalōdē	pēsi		talk	with friends

nān	sarittiram	paḍichchu	āgaṇum	I have to study	history.
	vivasāyam				agriculture
	moli				language
	sāppāḍu	sāppiṭṭu	āgaṇum	eat	dinner
	'table tennia'	vilaiyādi	āgaṇum	play	table tennis
	'tea'	kuḍichchu	āgaṇum	drink	tea
	snegidangalōdē	pēsi	āgaṇum	talk	with friends

Drill for Cycles 10 & 11

Transformation Drill

nān saritṭiram paḍikkaṇum	I want to study history.
nīnga	You
avaṛ	He wants
aval	She
avanga	They want
nānga	We
nān saritṭiram paḍikka varumbalai	I don't want to study history.
nīnga	You
avaṛ	He doesn't
aval	She
avanga	They don't
nānga	We
nān saritṭiram paḍichchu āgaṇum	I have to study history.
nīnga	You
avaṛ	He
aval	She
avanga	They
nānga	We
nān saritṭiram paḍikka vēṇḍam	I don't have to study history.
nīnga	You
avaṛ	He has not
aval	She
avanga	They have not
nānga	We

Cycle 12

M_1 Rāmanukku kaḍaitteruvilē pala sāmāngaḷ kiḍaikkum
tī kaḍailē avanukku tiyum biskeṭṭum
kāikari kaḍailē avanukku kāikarigaḷ
pāttira kaḍailē avanukku pāttirangaḷ
kuṭṭuravu sṭōrlē avanukku sakkarai, gōdumamāru arisi
general sṭōrlē avanukku sōppum, matta sāmāngalum

M_2			
	Rāmanukku	tī kaḍailē	yenna kiḍaikkum?
		kāikari kaḍailē	
		pāttira kaḍailē	
		kuṭṭuravu sṭōrlē	
		general sṭōrlē	

C_1 Rāmanukku kaḍaitteruvile yenna kiḍaikkum?
Rāmanukku kaḍaitteruvile pala sāmāngaḷ kiḍaikkum

C_2 Rāmanukku tī kaḍailē yenna kiḍaikkum?
tī kadaile avanukku tīyum biskeṭṭum kidaikkum

(continue for other places in the bazaar)

Cycle 12

M_1 Raman can get many things in the bazaar.
At the tea stall, he can get tea and biscuits.
At the vegetable stand, he can get vegetables.
At the utensil shop, he can get utensils.
At the cooperative store, he can get sugar, wheat flour and rice.
At the general store, he can get soap and other things.

M_2 What can Raman get at the tea stall?
vegetable stand
utensil shop
cooperative store
general store

C_1 What can Raman get in the bazaar?
Raman can get many things in the bazaar.

C_2 What can Raman get at the tea stall?
At the tea stall, he can get tea and biscuits.

(continue for other places in the bazaar)

Grammar Notes

A. Verbal Noun + mundi

1. Formation:

infinitive stem + /-rattu/ + post position + mundi
verbal noun /-kku/

eg.
va, ta, po -- imp.

2. Agreement:
one form

3. Use:
To express an action to be completed after the main action of the sentence.
eg.
tūnga pōrattukku mundi nān paḍikkarēn
Before going to sleep, I study.

B. Impersonal Constructions

Impersonal constructions are formed by interchanging the subject and object of the English sentence so that the object of the English sentence becomes the subject of the Tamil sentence and the subject of the English sentence becomes the agent of the Tamil sentence.

eg. In English	In Tamil
I can get soap	yenakku sōppu kiḍaikkum
I = subject	sōppu = subject
soap = object	yenakku = agent

Note - the following agent forms of the pronoun:

nān	yenakku or enakku
avaṇ	avaṇukku
aval̇	aval̇ukku
nānga	yengalukku or engalukku
nām	namukku
nīnga	ungalukku
avanga	avangalukku

Grammar Notes (cont'd)

C. 'want to...'

1. Formation:

positive	infinitive stem	+	/-num/
negative	infinitive stem	+	varumbalai

2. Agreement:
   one form
3. Use:

nān pōganum	I want to go
nān pōga	I want to go

Note - when talking about what somebody else wants (-garar/-garal) is added to /-num/

D. 'should...'

1. Formation:

positive	infinitive stem	+	vēnum
negative	infinitive stem	+	/-kuḍadu/

2. Agreement:
   one form
3. Use:

avar pōga vēnum	He should go
avar pōga kudadu	He shouldn't go

E. 'have to...'

1. Formation:

postive	participial stem	+	āganum
negative	infinitive stem	+	vēndam

2. Agreement:
   one form
3. Use:

nīnga pōi āganum	You have to go
nīnga pōga vēndam	You don't have to go

What Raman and Sita Do All Day

1. Sītā kālayilē nālụ maṇikki eḷundirukkirāl
2. vāsalilē taṇṇi telichchu kōlam pōḍarāl
3. viḍu pūrāvum śāṇi telichchu molugarāl

4. Rāṃan kālayilē āru manikki eḷundirukkirān
5. kulattankaraikku pōi, pal vilakkarān

6. Sītā, Rāmanukku paḷaya sōru pōdarāl
7. Rāman sāppiḍarān

8. Sītā, Rāmanukku paḷaya sōru kaṭṭittarāl
9. Rāman paḷaya sōru eḍuttukkiṭṭu vayalukku pōrān
10. angē vēlai seiyarān

11. Sītā Ponnikki talai vāri pinnarāl
12. kuḷandeye kulippaṭṭarāl
13. kuḷandekki pāl koḍukkarāl

14. Ponnikki paḷaya śōru pōḍarāl
15. Ponni pallikkūḍam pōrāl

16. Sītā sāppiḍarāl
17. piragu, Sītā pāttiram tēkkarāl

18. kuḷandeye tūnga vaikkarāl
19. kulattankaraikku pōrāl

20. tuṇigale tūvạikkirāl
21. kulattulē kulikkirāl

22. kuḍattulē taṇṇi konḍuvarāi
23. vīṭṭukku tirumbi varāl

24. koḷandeye tūkkitiṭṭu, kaḍaikki pōrāl
25. arisi, kāikari vāngi varāl

129

26. kāikariye alambi narukkarāl̇
27. samayal seiyarāl

28. pi̲ragu, vīttu vēle seiyarāl̇
29. vīdu kūttarāl
30. kiḷinja tuṇi taikkarāl
31. varaṭṭi taṭṭarāl

32. Ponni pal̇ḷikkūdattulēndu tirumbi varāl̇
33. snēgidigal̇ōḍe pāṇḍi vilayāḍarāl̇

34. Rāman, mālayile iṭṭukku tirumbi varān
35. kulattule kul̇ikkarān

36. Sītāvum Rāmanum, kuḷendegal̇ōde kōvilukku pōrānga
37. kōvilulē sāmi kumbiḍarānga
38. viṭṭukku varānga

39. Ponni pādam paḍikkirāl̇
40. Rāman sāppiḍarān
41. piragu, Sītāvum Ponniyum sāppiḍarānge

42. Sītā kuḷandekki pāl koḍukkarāl̇
43. rātiri pattu maṇikki ellārum tūngarānga

What Raman and Sita Do All Day

1. Sita gets up at 4 o'clock in the morning.
2. Sprinkles water in front of the house and draws 'kolam'.
3. Cleans the house sprinkling cow-dung mixed with water.

4. Raman gets up at 6 o'clock in the morning.
5. Goes to the tank and brushes his teeth.

6. Sita dishes out 'cold' rice to Raman.
7. Raman eats.

8. Sita, packs 'cold' rice for Raman (packs and gives).
9. Taking the 'cold' rice, Raman goes to the field.
10. There he works.

11. Sita combs and dresses Ponni's hair.
12. Gives bath to the baby.
13. Gives milk to the baby.

14. Dishes out 'cold' rice to Ponni.
15. Ponni goes to the school.

16. Sita eats.
17. Then, Sita washes the dishes.

18. Puts the baby to sleep.
19. Goes to the tank.

20. Washes the clothes.
21. Bathes in the tank.

22. Takes water in a pot (carries water).
23. Comes back home.

24. Carrying the child, she goes to the bazaar.
25. Brings home rice and vegetables.

26. Washes the vegetables, and cuts them.
27. Does cooking.

28. Then does house-hold chores.
29. Sweeps the house.
30. Stitches torn clothes.
31. Makes cow-dung cakes.

32. Ponni returns from the school.
33. Plays 'Pandi' with her friends (girl friends).

34. Raman returns home in the evening.
35. Bathes at the tank.

36. Sita and Raman, go to the temple with the children.
37. They offer prayers at the temple (they worship).
38. They come home.

39. Ponni reads her lessons.
40. Raman eats.
41. Then, Sita and Ponni eat.

42. Sita gives milk to the baby.
43. All of them go to sleep at 10 o'clock in the night.

Rāman oru nāḷai	eppaḍi kaḷikkirār?	How does Raman spend the day?	
Rāman kālaiyile	elundirikkirār	In the morning Raman	gets up.
appuram	pal tēikkirār	Then	brushes his teeth
	kāppi kudikkirār		drinks coffee
	kuḷikkirār		takes a bath
	tippan sāppiḍurār		eats breakfast
	vayaluku pōrar		goes to the fields
	vēlai seirār		works
madiyānalattille	kai kāl kaḷuvurār	In the afternoon	washes his hands and feet.
appuram	sōru sāppiḍurār	Then	eats rice
	vethalai pōḍurār		eats betel-nut
	ōivu eḍuthukkirār		takes rest
	marubadiyum vēlai seirār		works again
sāyamgālattille	vīḍu tirumburār	In the evening	returns home.
appuram	rāthiri sāppaḍu sāppirurār	Then	eats the night meal
	biḍi pidikkirār		smokes beedi
	surutu kuḍikkirār		smokes cigar
	snēgidangalōdē pēsurār		chats with friends
	patrigai paḍikkirār		reads the newspaper
kadaisiyā	tūnga pōrār	Finally	goes to sleep.

This exercise should be drilled with 'avar' and its corresponding personal endings.
Once the entire day can be narrated for Raman, the exercise should be transformed to 'nan' and 'ninga'.
Finally the vocabulary and day process should be modified and used by each trainee so that he can describe what he usually does in the course of a day.

Preparing Rice

1. pāttirattulē pōṭṭu, taṇṇi ūttarēn
2. arisiye nallā kaḷayarēn
3. sōttu pānailē pādi taṇṇi ūtti, aḍuppilē vekkarēn

4. taṇṇi kodichchadum, pānaiḷē, arisiye sarichchu pōdārēn
5. aḍi piḍikkāme, aḍikkaḍi kaḷarrēn
6. arisi vendudā nu pākkarēn

7. nallā vendadum, sōttu pānaiye irakkarēn
8. sōru ārinadum, kanji vaḍikkaṭṭarēn
9. avvaḷavu tān, sōru tayār

1. pāttirattulē pōṭṭu, taṇṇi ūttunga
2. arisiye nallā kaḷayunga
3. sōttu pānailē pādi tanni ūtti, aḍuppilē vaiyunga

4. tanni kodichchadum, pānaiḷē arisiye sarichchu pōdunga
5. aḍi piḍikkāme, aḍikkaḍi kaḷarunga
6. arisi vendudā nu pārunga

7. nallā vendadum, sōttu pānaiye irakkunga
8. sōru ārinadum, kanji vaḍikkaṭṭunga
9. avvaḷavu tān, sōru tayār

Making Rice

1. I put the rice in a dish and pour water.
2. I clean the rice with water.
3. Place on the stove the rice-cooking pot with half-full of water.

4. When water boils, sift the rice and put it in the pot.
5. Keep stirring the rice avoiding rice sticking to the bottom.
6. See if the rice is cooked right.

7. After the rice is cooked well, take the pot off the stove.
8. After the rice gets cool, drain the starch.
9. That is all, cooked rice is ready.

On the Day of a Fair

1. innikki pakkattu grāmattule sandai naḍakkudu
2. Rāmanum Sītāvum kālayilē, sīkkiram eḷundirukkirānga
3. ellārum sīkkiramā kulikkiranga
4. nalla tuṇi uḍuttarānga
5. palaya sōru sāppiḍarānga
6. Sītā, kaṭṭu sōru kaṭṭarāl
7. vīṭṭe pūṭṭarāl
8. Rāman, Sītāvayum, Ponniyayum sendu poranga
9. akkam pakkattulerundu, ange niraya jaṇanga varānga
10. sandayilē, miṭṭāi kaḍe, tuṇi kaḍe, vaĺayal kaḍe, bommai kaḍe, pāttira kaḍe paṭṭāṇi kaḍe, pāi kaḍe, kūḍe kaḍe, mūngil kaḍe, pū kaḍe, kasāppu kaḍe - ellām irukku
11. sandayilē, mādu, ādu, kōḷi, vāttu, muṭṭe, nellu, kāikari, māmisam, mīnu, karuvāḍu, - ellām vikkirānga
12. Rāmanum Sītāvum sandaye sutti pākkarānga
13. konjam, kōḷi muṭṭe, tuṇi, vaĺayal, pāttiram, pūvu, miṭṭāyi, vāngarānga
14. ellāram marattaḍiyilē, kaṭṭu sōru sappidarānga
15. Rāman, Ponnikki miṭṭāi koḍukkarāṉ
16. mālayilē, Rāman kuḍumbattōdē, vīttukku tirumbi varān

On the Day of a Fair

1. Today a fair takes place in the neighboring village.
2. Raman and Sita get up early in the morning.
3. They all take their bath early.
4. Put on good clothes.
5. Eat 'cold' rice.
6. Sita packs 'ready-mixed rice'.
7. Locks the house.
8. Raman, Sita and Ponni go together.
9. Many people from neighboring areas come there.
10. Candy shop, cloth shop, bangle shop, toy shop, utensil shop, nut shop, mat shop, basket shop, bamboo shop, flower shop, meat shop - all are there at the fair.
11. Cattle, goat, chicken, duck, egg, paddy, vegetables, meat, fish, dried fish - all are sold at the fair.
12. Raman and Sita go round the fair.
13. They buy some chicken eggs, cloth, bangle, utensil, flowers, candy.
14. They all eat 'ready-mixed rice' under the tree.
15. Raman gives candy to Ponni.
16. Raman returns home with the family in the evening.

Slides

Slide #1: maḷigai kaḍai

idu oru maḷigai kaḍai
inda kaḍaile arisi paruppu dānyam milaga yellam irukku
ivartān kaḍaikarar
ivartān sāmān koduppavar
inda ponnu kaḍaile sāmān vānga vandirukku
anda paiyan kadaiya vedikkai pārtukitturukān

This is a grocery store.
In this store there is rice, dhal grain and chilies.
This is the owner.
This is the employee.
This girl has come to buy things from the shop.
This boy is looking at the shop for fun.

Slide #2: pala kadai

idu oru paḷa kaḍai
inda kaḍaile yella paḷamum irukku
yennana paḷangal irukkunnu solunga
mulāmpalam irukku sappotā paḷam irukku āranju paḷam irukku mādulam paḷam
irukku tirātchai paḷam irukku annāsi paḷam irukku
peṭṭiyele āranju adukkivachirukku
vaḷai paḷam katte tonkuthu
ivartān paḷakaḍaikarar

This is a fruit store.
All kinds of fruits are in this store.
Tell me the names of the fruits.
There is canteloupe, spiced-pear, oranges, grapes and pineapples.
Oranges are arranged in the box.
Bananas are hanging.
This is the owner of the fruit shop.

Slide #3: teru kaḍai

idu oru sinna teru kaḍai
anda amma munnāle murukkum milagu vadayum irukku
'murukku vaḍai' yinnu solli vikkarānga
murukku moru moru vennu irukkum
murukkum vaḍaiyum nalla rusiya irukkum

This is a small street shop.
In front of that woman there are murukku and vadai.
She is calling murukku and vadai while selling.
Murukku is crunchy.
Murukku and vadai are tasty.

Slide #4: man pani kadai

inda amma kusathi
avanga siappu sēlaiyum nela sartuyum pōttirukkānga
avanga̲ pala vitamana man kuja seituvachirukkanga
man kūja romba malivu
avangalukku pinnāle oru kudam irukku
ange pabunga ange oru alu nirkaran. avar vellai sartu pōttirukkarar

This woman is a potter's wife.
She is wearing a red sari and a blue blouse.
She has got all types of pots.
They are not costly.
Behind that woman is a basket.
Look over there, there stands a man. He is wearing a white shirt.

Instructions - Bringing Things From Bazaar

1. Perum̱āl, kaḍaikki pōi viṭṭu vā
   sarīnga

2. vīṭṭule sāmān illē. vāngikkiṭṭu vāppā
   yenna yenna sāmān veṇum? sollunga

3. mudalle mal̇igai kadaikki pō
   āgaṭṭunge

4. konjam arisi, tuvaram paruppu, sakkarai, kāppi tūl, vāngi vā
   kāikariyum vēṇuma?

5. am̱ā. konjam ḵattirikkāi, vellarikkāi, takkal̇i - vāngu
   kīrai veṇungal̇a?

6. vēnḍām, yenakku kīrai piḍikkādu. adunālē vāngādē
   vērė̄ yenna vēṇum?

7. teru kōḍiyilē irukkira kaḍaiyilē, māmiśam viddirānge, teriyumā?
   teriyunġa

8. konjam āṭṭukaṟi, karuvāḍu vēṇum. anda kaḍaile vāngu
   paṇam terīngal̇a?

9. yevalavu paṇam vēnum? anju rūvā pōdumā?
   pōdunga

10. bākḵi ṡilreye mālayilē vāngikkarēn
    sarīnga

11. nī uḍāne purappaṭṭu pō. nēram āyiḍichchu

Instructions - Bringing from the Bazaar

1. Perumal, go to the bazaar.
   Yes (sir or madam).

2. There are no things at home; (Please) get them.
   What do you need? Tell me.

3. First, go to the grocery store.
   Okay (with respect).

4. 'Buy and get' some rice, 'toordhal', sugar, coffee powder.
   Do you need vegetables also?

5. Yes. Buy some eggplant, okra, tomato.
   Do you need 'spinach'?

6. No. I don't like 'spinach'. So don't buy.
   What else do you need?

7. They sell meat at the shop in the corner of the street. Do you know?
   I know.

8. I need some lamb (meat), dried fish. Buy them in that shop.
   Do you give money? (Will you give money?)

9. How much money do you need? Are five rupees enough?
   Enough.

10. I take the 'balance change' in the evening.
    All right.

11. Get going right away. Time is up.

147

148

Section C

Page

Cycles and Drills 1-5 83-92

Grammar Notes 93-94
    past tense 93
    past participle + piragu 93
    post-positions 93
        /-kudu/
        /-le/
        /-e/ or /-ai/
    plural nouns 94

Cycles and Drills 6-12 95-108

Grammar Notes 109-110
    'that' clause 109
    post-position /-kitte/ 109
    past tense of verb 'to be' 109
    'used to...' 110

Supplements 111-115
    preparing a field for planting 111
    the cooperative and agriculture depot 112
    slides 113-114
        agriculture 113
    farmer and extension worker - role play 115

Cycle 1

M_1 'Peace Corps' le sērrattukku mundi, nān māṇavana irundēn
vādiyāra
vivasāyiyā
mekkānikkā
vyābāriyā
tachchanā
ambaṭṭanā

M_2 'Peace Corps' le sērrattukku mundi, nīnga yenna seidīngā?

C_1 'Peace Corps' le sērrattukku mundi, nīnga yenna seidīngā?
'Peace Corps' le sērrattukku mundi, nān manavana irundēn

Cycle 1

M_1 Before joining the P.C., I was a student (m).
teacher
farmer
mechanic
merchant
carpenter
barber

M_2 What did you do before joining the P.C.?

C_1 What did you do before joining the P.C.?
Before joining the P.C., I was a student.

Cycle 2

M$_1$ nēttu nān ungal̇uḍaya snēgidangal̇e sandichchēn
snēgidigal̇e
mundā nēttu
pōna vāram
pōna māsam
pōna varušam

M$_2$ ennuḍaya snēgidangal̇e nīnga yeppō sandichchīnga?

C$_1$ ennuḍaya snēgiḍangal̇e nīnga yeppō sandichchīnga?
nēttu nān ungal̇uḍaya snēgidangal̇e sandichchēn

Cycle 2

M_1 Yesterday I met your friends (m).
friends (f)

The day before yesterday
Last week
Last month
Last year

M_2 When did you meet my friends (m)?

C_1 When did you meet my friends (m)?
Yesterday I met your friends.

Cycle 3

M_1 nēttu nān avangakūḍa kaḍaitteruvukku pōnēn
vayalukku
kōyilukku
ōṭṭalukku
paṇṇaikki
malaikki
ērikki

M_2 nēttu nīnga ennuḍaya snēgidangakūḍa yengē pōnīnga?

C_1 nēttu nīnga ennuḍaya snēgidangakūḍa yengē pōnīnga?
nēttu nān avangakūḍa kaḍaitteruvukku pōnēn

Cycle 3

M_1 I went with them to the bazaar yesterday.
the field
the temple
the restaurant
the farm
the mountain
the lake

M_2 Where did you go with my friends yesterday?

C_1 Where did you go with my friends yesterday?
I went with them to the bazaar yesterday.

Cycle 4

M_1	nān nēttu pūrāvum	velai seidēn	M_1	I	worked	all day yesterday.
		vāsichchēn			read	
		paḍichchēn			studied	
		ōivu eḍuttukkiṭṭēn			rested	
		viḷaiyāḍinēn			played	
		tūnginēn			slept	
		pāḍinēn			sang	
		āḍinēn			danced	

M_2	nēttu pūrāvum nīnga yenna seidīnga?	M_2	What did you do all day yesterday?
C_1	nēttu pūrāvum nīnga yenna seidīnga? nān nēttu pūrāvum velai seidēn	C_1	What did you do all day yesterday? I worked all day yesterday.

Drill for Cycles 2, 3, 4

Build-up Drill

nēttu nān sīkkiram eḻundirundēn	Yesterday I got up early.
piragu nān kul̇ichchēn, tuni uḍuttikkiṭṭen	Then I took a bath and got dressed.
piragu nān tiffan sāppitten	Then I ate breakfast.
tiffan sāppiṭṭa piragu, nān vēlai seiya ārambichchēn	After eating breakfast, I started to work.

(after all 4 sentences are mastered ask following question:)

nēttu kālayilē nīnga yenna seidīnga?	What did you do yesterday morning?

Drills for Cycles 2, 3, 4

avar ellā	puśtagattaiyum	vāśichchār	He (that)	read	all the	books.
	'letteraiyum'	eḷudinār		wrote		letters
	kaikariyayum	samaichchār		cooked		vegetables
	vayalaiyum	uḷudār		ploughed		field
	nellayum	payiriṭṭār		grew		paddy
	tuṇiyaiyum	tuvachchār		washed		clothes
	vēlaiyum	seidār		did		work

avaḷ ellā	puśtagattaiyum	vāśichchāḷ	She (that)	read	all the	books.
	'letteraiyum'	eḷudināḷ		wrote		letters
	kāikariyayum	samaichchāḷ		cooked		vegetables
	vayalaiyum	uḷudāḷ		ploughed		field
	nellayum	payiriṭṭāḷ		grew		paddy
	tuṇiyaiyum	tuvachchāḷ		washed		clothes
	vēḷaiyum	seidāḷ		did		work

nānage ellā	puśtagattaiyum	vāśichchōm	We (ex)	read	all the	books.
	'letteraiyum'	eḷudinōm		wrote		letters
	kaikariyayum	samaichchōm		cooked		vegetables
	vayalaiyum	uḷudōm		ploughed		field
	nellayum	payiriṭṭōm		grew		paddy
	tuṇiyaiyum	tuvachchōm		washed		clothes
	vēlaiyum	seidōm		did		work

avanga ellā	puśtagettaiyum	vāsichchānga	They(that)	read	all the	books.
	'letteraiyum'	eḷudinānga		wrote		letters
	kaikariyayum	samaichchānga		cooked		vegetables
	vayalaiyum	uḷudānga		ploughed		field
	nellayum	payiriṭṭanga		grew		paddy
	tuṇiyaitum	tuvachchānga		washed		clothes
	vēḷaiyum	seidānga		did		work

Cycle 5

M_1 innikki nān viṭṭukku tirumbina piragu (pōdu) ________________

M_2 innikki nīnga viṭṭukku tirumbina piragu (pōdu) yenna seidīnga?

C_1 innikki nīnga viṭṭukku tirumbina piragu (pōdu) yenna seidīnga?
innikki nān viṭṭukku tirumbina piragu (pōdu) ________________

M_1 When (at the time) I returned home today I ________________.

M_2 What did you do when you returned today?

C_1 What did you do when you returned home today?
When I returned home today I ____________________

Grammar Notes

A. Past Tense

1. Formation:

Positive

participial stem + personal ending

Negative

infinitive stem + /-le/

2. Agreement:

Personal endings of the positive past tense must agree in gender and number with the subject of the sentence. There is only one negative form.

3. Use:

To express action completed in the past.

eg.		
eg.	nān nēttu velai seidēn	I worked yesterday
	nān nēttu velai seiyale	I didn't work yesterday

Note - use the past participle without the final /-a/ as the participial stem.

eg. seida /seid-/

B. Past Participle + paragu

The past participle with (piragu) may be used to express the idea, 'when.... then....'

eg. inikki nān vittukku tirumbina (piragu) tuniyaiyum tuvachen
When I returned home today, (then) I washed the clothes.

When /-podu/ is used the meaning 'just at the time I came home' is connoted.

eg. tirumbina podu oru punaiye parten
Just as I arrived I saw a cat.

C. Postpositions /-kūḍa/, /-le/ and /-e/ or /-ai/

1. noun + /-kūḍa/ 'with...'
or
object pronoun

eg.	avangakūḍu	with them
	snēigidangakūḍa	with friends

2. noun or object pronoun + /-le/ 'in...' 'by...'

eg. 'Peace Corps' le me sērrattukku mundi	Before joining (in) the P.C.
avanga mōṭarle poikkiṭṭirundānga	They were going by car.

3. noun or object pronoun + /-e/ or /-ai/ object markers

eg. nān snēgidaṇgale sandichchēn	I met friends

(snegidangale - friends - is the object of the sentence)

avan ellā puśtagattaiyum vāṡichchān	He read all the books

Note - other object markers ...eg /-tte/, /-ppe/ ... are also used to denote the objects of the sentences. The object marker used depends on the noun used.

D. Plural Form of Nouns

In colloquial Tamil plural forms are not used frequently. When 'ella' (all) is used however, then /-(y)um/, the plural suffix must be added to the noun.

eg. avan ellā tuṇiyaiyum tuvachchān
He read all the books.

Cycle 6

M_1	__________nnu, nān avankiṭṭe sonnēn	M_1	I just told him that __________.
M_2	yenna nnu, nīnga avankiṭṭe sonnīnga?	M_2	What did you just tell him?
C_1	yenna nnu, nīnga avankiṭṭe sonnīnga? __________ nnu, nān avankiṭṭe sonnēn	C_1	What did you just tell him? I just told him that __________.

Cycle 7

M$_1$	nān inda	vayale	pōna	paruvattulē uludēn
		vayalile		kurlirkālattulē nāttu naṭṭēn
		vayale		kōdaikālattulē 'survey' seidēn
		vayalukku		maḻaikālattulē vedechchēn

M$_2$	nīnga inda	vayale	yeppō	uludīnga?
		valalilē		nāttu nattīnga
		vayale		'survey' seidīnga
		vayalukku		vedechchīnga

C$_1$ nīnga inda vayale yeppō uludīnga?
nān inda vayale pōna paruvattulē uludēn

Cycle 7

M_1	I ploughed planted surveyed sowed	this field last	season. winter summer rainy season

M_2	When did you	plough plant survey sow	this field?

C_1 When did you plough this field?
I ploughed this field last season.

Cycle 8

M_1	enakku	paśiyā dāgamā kalappā bayamā sandōśamā	irundudu	M_1	I was feeling	hungry. thirsty tired frightened fine
M_2	nēttu yēn 'ennamō mādiri' irundīnga?			M_2	What was wrong with you yesterday?	
C_1	nēttu yēn 'ennamō mādiri' irundīnga? enakku paśiyā irundudu			C_1	What was wrong with you yesterday? I was feeling hungry.	

Cycle 9

M_1 nān, naḍakkumbōdu pēśikkiṭṭirundēn
pādikkiṭṭirundēn
ninaichchukkiṭṭirundēn
vāśichchukkiṭṭininḍēn
kōrichchikiṭṭirundēn

M_2 nīnga naḍakkumbōdu yenna seidukkiṭṭirundīnga?

C_1 nīnga naḍakkumbōdu yenna seidukkiṭṭirundīnga?
nān, naḍakkumbōdu, pēśikkiṭṭirundēn

Cycle 9

M_1 While walking, I was talking.
singing
thinking
reading
munching

M_2 What were you doing while walking?

C_1 What were you doing while walking?
While walking, I was talking.

Cycle 10

M_1 nān 'survey' seidukkiṭṭirundēn
tōṇḍikkiṭṭurundēn
taṇṇi pāchchikkiṭṭirundēn
utam pōṭṭukkiṭṭurundēn
pūchchi marundu tūvikkiṭṭirundēn
karuvi seidukkiṭṭurundēn
kinaru veṭṭikkiṭṭurundēn

M_2 nēttu nīnga vayalulē yenna seidukkiṭṭirundīnga?

C_1 nēttu nīnga vayalulē yenna seidukkiṭṭirundīnga?
nān 'survey' seidukkiṭṭurundēn

Cycle 10

M_1 I was surveying.
digging
irrigating
applying fertilizer
spraying pesticides
making tools
digging a well

M_2 What were you doing in the field yesterday?

C_1 What were you doing in the field yesterday?
I was surveying.

Cycle 11

M_1	nān	vayalukku	pōikkiṭṭirundēn
		taunilirundu	tirumbikkiṭṭirundēn
		tōṭṭatte sutti	naḍandukkiṭṭirundēn
		pōsṭ āpīsukku caikille	pōikkiṭṭirundēn
		vaguppe viṭṭu	kilambikkiṭṭirundēn

M_2 nēttu nān pārtapōdu, nīnga yengē poikkiṭṭirundīnga?

C_1 nēttu nān pārtapōdu, nīnga yengē poikkiṭṭirundīnga?
nān vayalukku pōikkiṭṭirundēn

Cycle 11

M_1 I was going to the field.
returning from town
walking around the garden
riding by cycle to the post office
leaving the class

M_2 Where were you going when I saw you yesterday?

C_1 Where were you going when I saw you yesterday?
I was going to the field.

Cycle 12

M_1	nān vaḷakkamā 'bus'le pōikkiṭṭirundēn	M_1	I used to go by bus.
	mōtārle		car
	'cycle'le		cycle
	rayille		train
	ārōplēnle		plane
M_2	nīnga vaḷakkamā yeppaḍi pōikkiṭṭirundīnga?	M_2	How did you use to go?
C_1	nīnga vaḷakkama yeppaḍi pōikkiṭṭirundīnga?	C_1	How did you use to go?
	nān vaḷakkamā 'bus' le pōikkiṭṭirundēn		I used to go by bus.

Drill for Cycles 10, 11, 12

Substitution Drill

'California'	vulē	avaḷ	irundu kiṭṭirundāḷ
'Pennsylvania'	vulē	avaḷ	vēlai seidukkiṭṭirunḍāḷ
'Wisconsin' le		avaḷ	paḍichchukkiṭṭirundāḷ
'Texas' le		avaḷ	prayāṇan seidukkiṭṭirundāḷ

avar nāḷpūrāvum		'survey' seidukkiṭṭirundār
	nilatte	kottikkiṭṭirundār
	vēlai	seidukkiṭṭirundār
		tūngikkiṭṭurindār
	uram	pōṭṭukkiṭṭurindār
	kalappai	seidukkiṭṭirundār
	pūchchi marundu	tūvikkiṭṭirundār

avanga	'bus' le	'town'	ukku pōikkiṭṭirundānga
	'cycle' le		
	mōtarle		
	rayille		

nānga	vayale		uḷudukkiṭṭirundōm
	vayalile	tanni	pāchchikkiṭṭirundōm
		nāttu	naṭṭukkiṭṭurindōm
		puchchi marundu	tūvikkiṭṭirundōm
	vayale		alandukkiṭṭirundōm
		saman	paduttikkiṭṭurundōm

Drill for Cycles 10, 11, 12

Substitution Drill

She	used	to	live	in	California.
			work		Pennsylvania
			study		Wisconsin
			travel		Texas

He	was	surveying	all day.
		digging the soil	
		working	
		sleeping	
		applying fertilizer	
		building a plough	
		spraying pesticides	

They were going to town by	bus.
	cycle
	car
	train

We	were	ploughing	the field.
		irrigating	
		planting seedlings	
		spraying pesticides	
		measuring	
		leveling	

Drill for Cycles 10, 11, 12

Transformation Drill

pōna māsam ingē avar vēlai seidār	He worked here last month.
nēttu ingē avar vēlai seidukkiṭṭirundār	He was working here yesterday.
pōna māsam ingē avaḷ kuḷichchaḷ	She bathed here last month.
nēttu ingē avaḷ kuḷichchukkiṭṭurundāl	She was bathing here yesterday.
pōna māsam ingē avanga vandānga	They came here last month.
nēttu ingē avanga vandukkiṭṭirundānga	They were coming here yesterday.
pōna māsam ingē nānge paḍichchōm	We studied here last month.
nēttu ingē nānga paḍichchukkiṭṭirundōm	We were studying here yesterday.
pōna māsam ingē nān sāppiṭṭēn	I ate here last month.
nēttu ingē nān sāppiṭṭikkiṭṭirundēn	I was eating here yesterday.
pōna māsam ingē nīnga tangi nīnga	You stayed here last month.
nēttu ingē nīnga tangikkiṭṭirundīnga	You were staying here yesterday.

Grammar Notes

A. 'that' Clause

In the sentences of the type,

nān pōi āganum nnu nān avarkiṭṭe sonnēn
I just told him that I have to go.

The idea introduced by 'that' comes first in Tamil and is followed by 'nnu' (that) which is in turn followed by the introductory statement, in this case 'nān avarkiṭṭe sonnēn'

Similar sentences would be;

I know that __________	nnu teriyum
I understand that ____	nnu yenukku puriyudu

B. Postposition /-kitte/

/-kitte/ is added to nouns and the objective form of pronouns when they are indirect objects...i.e. when they are used with verbs like ta or kodu (give) and sollu (tell) where 'to' or 'for' might be placed before the (pro) noun to convey the meaning of the sentence.

eg. I gave her the book. I gave the book to her.
nān avaḷkiṭṭe pustigatai kodutēn
I told him the story. I told the story to him.
nān avarkiṭṭe kadaiyai sonnēn

C. Past Tense of the Verb 'to be'

1. Formation:

Positive

nān	irundēn	nānga	irundōm
avar̲	irundār	nām	irundōm
aval̄	irundāḷ	ninga	irundīnga
adu	irunduḍu	avanga	irundānga

Negative

irukkāle

2. Agreement:
Positive forms agree with their subjects in gender and number; there is only one negative form.

186

187

3. Use:
To express identification, location, possession, existence and description in the past tense.

eg. identification: nān mānavangā irundēn
I was a student.
description: inda takkāli śegappu nirumāga irukkāle
This tomato was not red.
location: manuṡan viṭṭukku ellu irundār
The man was inside the house.
possession: Sītakitte niraya panam irundudu
Sita had a lot of money (there was a lot of money possessed by Sita)
existence: nēttu malai irundudu
Yesterday there was rain.

Note - the addition of /-āga/ to niram and manavan show that the sentence is a verb 'to be' construction (colloquially /-āga/ need not be added)
The past tense of the verb 'to be' is used even where it is not used in the present tense...eg. in sentences of identification.

eg.	nān māṇavan	I am a student.
	but	
	nān māṇavanga irunden	I was a student.

The past tense of the verb 'to be' is also used as an ausiliary verb...i.e. with other verbs to form variations in tense.

eg.	nān ponēn	I went
	nān pōikkiṭṭirunden	I was going

D. To express the idea 'used to...' the past progressive form of the verb 'to be' is used.
eg. 'California' vule avaḷ irundu kittirundāḷ
We used to live (be) in California.
To express the idea 'used to be...' the past tense of the verb 'to be' is used.
eg. nān vāttiyārāga irundēn
I used to be a teacher.

Preparing the Field for Planting of Rice Seedlings

mudale nilattai nālu tadavai uḷavu seiyarēn
ulavukku irumbu kalappai ubayōjikirēn
mudal ulavai merku kilakkāge uḷavēnḍum
iranḍavadu terku vadakkāga uḷa vēnḍum
piragu nilattai maramadittu samamakkukirēn
pinnādi taḷai alladu kuḷai kondu vārēn
midittu aḍu makkinapin tirumbavum uḷudu mattapaduttukinrēn

First I plough the field four times.
I use an iron plow.
The first plowing should be plowed east-west.
The next should be plowed north-south.
Then I level the field with a leveller.
I incorporate green manure.
After the green manure has rotted I plow the field again and level it.

The Cooperative and Agriculture Depot

1. Ramanum Sitāvaum irukkira grāmmattile renḍu romba mukyamāna kaḍaigal irukku
2. oṉṉu vivasāyi kūṭṭuravu kadai, iṉṉoṉṉu vivasāya depōt.
3. vívasāyi kuṭṭuravu kaḍaiyile, vídaiyúm uramum vikkarānga
4. kuṭṭuravu sangam eppaḍi arambikkaradu?
5. tevaipaṭṭavanga konjam per onnu kudi kuṭṭuravu sangam arambikkaranga
6. ivanga ovvoruvarum konjam panam pangu togaiya pōḍurāngā; arasāngam michcha togai koḍukkiradu. idai kondu kuṭṭuravu sangam naḍattiranga
7. vivasāya depōte vidaiyum, puchi marundúm vikkarānga

1. In the village where Raman and Sita live there are two very important stores.
2. One is the farmer's cooperative; the other is the agriculture depot.
3. In the farmer's cooperative they sell seeds and fertilizers.
4. How is the farmer cooperative started?
5. Those in need join together and set up the coop.
6. Each of these people put in a portion of the money and the rest i put in by the Government.
7. Using this the coop is run.
8. In the agriculture depot they sell seeds and insecticides.

192

193

Slides

Slide #1: vivasayi

ivan onu vivasāyi
avan talaiyile kalapaya vachchikiṭṭirukkān
avan kaiyile māṭṭe piḍichchirukkān
anda kayaru teriyudu parunga
avan chāttakuchi vachchirukkān
avan māṭṭe piḍichchikkiṭṭu talaiyile kalapaya vachchikkiṭṭu naḍandu pōrān

He is a farmer.
He has a plough on his head.
He is holding the bullocks in his hand.
Look at the rope there.
He has a whip.
He is walking with the plough on his head and the bullock.

Slide #2: matte kulipataran

inda padattile oruttan māṭṭe kul̇ipāttarān
nugatile maḍu poṭṭirukku
adai oru kolattile kondu vaṇdu kul̇ipāttarān
avan māttu kombe techchu kaluvarān parunga
kaiyile vaikōle vachchikkiṭṭu māttu kombe techchu kaluvarān

In this field a man is washing bullocks.
The bullocks are attached to a plough.
He brought them to the pool and is washing them.
Look at how he is washing the horn.
He is washing the horn of the bullock with the hay in his hand.

Slide #3: ulugiradu

idu oru vayakādu
inda vayakaṭṭile renḍu vivasāyinga yēru uḷudikkiṭṭirukkanga
nilatta uḷuŕānga
oruttar váyalukku veĺiye ninu pārttukkiṭṭirukkāru
avanga eppaḍi uḷurangannu pārttukkiṭṭirúkkāru
avardān vayalukku sondakkararāyirukkaṇum

This is a field.
In this field two farmers are plowing.
They are plowing the land.
A man stands outside the field and is looking at it.
He is watching how they are plowing.
He must be the landowner.

Slide #4: kinattilirundu kamalai adikkaran

inge oruttan kiṇṇattilirundu kamalai aḍikkaran
kiṇṇaru inge irúkku
andá kiṇṇattilirundu toṭṭattukku taṇṇi pāchcharān
ange orú paiyan maratilĺe sāndukittírukkān
ivan kamalai adikkirada veḍikai parttukkiṭṭirukkan

Here a man is drawing water from a well.
The well is here.
The water from the well is poured into the field.
A boy is leaning on the trees over there.
He is watching the water being drawn from the well.

Role Play

Farmer and Extension Worker

vivasayi: vaṇakkam iya
paniyalar: vaṇakkanga
vivasayi: so̱lum vidaikkanum. depōle vidai vāngalāmnu vandēn. enna vidai iruḳkunga?
paniyalar: vīriya oṭṭu sōla vidai irukkudu
vivasayi: vīriya oṭṭu sōlamnā ennange. adai paṭti konjam sollunga
paniyalar:
1) inda sōlam vēre. namma nāttu sōlam vēre
2) inda sōlam adiga magusūl koḍukkudu. magusūl adigam adanāle uramūm adigam pōḍanum
3) renḍu ina solattai sērtiruppadanāl idil vīriya sattu irukkidu
4) idil innoru lābam ennānna aruvaḍai muḍinjadum anda adipayirum nalla magusūl kodukkudu

Farmer: vanakkam iya
E.W. vanakkanga
Farmer: I have to sow cholam. I came to get seed from the depot. What seed do you have?
E.W. I have hybrid cholam seed.
Farmer: What is that hybrid cholam seed?
E.W.
1) This cholam is different from the other.
2) This gives more yield; therefore, it takes more manure.
3) As this was evolved combining two different strains it has hybrid vigor.
4) This has the added advantage of yielding well in the ratoon crop too.

197

198

Section D

Page

Cycles and Drills 1-5 116-128

Grammar Notes 129
    impersonal constructions 129
    compound sentences 129

Cycles and Drills 6-8 130-141

Grammar Notes 142-143
    progressive forms of the verb 142
    verbal noun 143
    emphatic participle /-ttan/ 143

Cycles and Drills 9-16 144-160

Grammar Notes 161
    imperatives 161
    post-position /-kkaga/ 161
    compound verbs 161

Supplements 162-167
    puja 162
    vow and pilgrimage 164
    slides 165-166
        religion 165
    mariamman koil 167

Cycle 1

M_1	______ adanālē, yenakku dāgamā irukku	M_1	I am thirsty because ____________.
	pašiya irukku		hungry
	(or) pašikkiradu		
	sandōsamā irukku		happy
	varuttamā irukku		sad
M_2	ungal̇ukku yēn dāgamā irukku?	M_2	Why are you thirsty?
	pašiya irukku		hungry
	(or) pašikkiradu		
	sandōsama irukku		happy
	varuttamā irukku		sad
C_1	ungal̇ukku yēn dāgamā irukku?	C_1	Why are you thirsty?
	_______ adanālē, yenakku dāgamā irukku		I am thirsty because ____________.

200

201

Drill for Cycle 1

Repetition Drill

nān	nāi pūra sāppiḍalē, adanālē	yenakku	paśiyā irukku
nīnga		ungaḷukku	
nānga		yengaḷukku	
nām		namakku	
bālā		avaṛukku	
parvati		avaḷukku	
kuḷandē		adukku	

Note - 'pasikkiradu' can also be 'pasiya irukku'

Substitution Drill

yenaḳku	dāgamā ille
yngaḷukku	paśiyā (or) paśikkalē
	varuttamā illē
	sandosamā ille
	uḍambu sariyā ille

Drill for Cycle 1

Repetition Drill

I'm	hungry because	I	haven't	eaten all day.
You are		you		
We (ex)		we		
We (in)		we		
Bala is		he	hasn't	
Parvati is		she		
Baby is		it		

Substitution Drill

I'm	not	thirsty
You	are	hungry
		hungry
		sad
		happy
		well

Cycle 2

M_1	varatsiye patti yenakku kavalayā irukku	M_1	I'm worried about the drought.
	pa̱yirgale		crops
	kōligal̲e		chickens
	kollenōye		epidemic
	puchchigale		insects
	prešneye		problem
M_2	yedai patti, ungal̇uk̲ku kavalayā iruk̲ku? (or) yedai patti, nīnga kavalaipaḍarīnga?	M_2	What are you worried about?
C_1	yedai patti, ungal̇ukku kavalayā irukku? varatsiye patti yenakku kavalayā irukku	C_1	What are you worried about? I'm worried about the drought.

Drill for Cycle 2

Repetition Drill

ippo	yenakku	avvalavu kavalayā ille	I'm		not too worried now.
	yengaḷukku		We (ex)	are	
	namakku		We (in)		
	ungaḷukku		You		
	avarukku		He (that)	is	
	avaḷukku		She (that)		
	avangaḷukku		They (that)		

208

209

Cycle 3

M_1	yenakku _______ vayasu āgunu	M_1	I'm _______ years old.
M_2	ungal̇ukku yettanai vayasu āgudu?	M_2	How old are you?
C_1	ungal̇ukku yettani vayasu āgudu? yenakku _____ vayasu āgudu	C_1	How old are you? I'm ______ years old.

Note - in the case of vayasu (age) we may ask either 'yettanai' (how many) or 'yenna' (what)

'agudu' (happens) is optional

Drill for Cycle 3

Q.	unga tāyārukku yettanai vayasu?	Q.	How old is your mother?
A.	en tāyārukku ____ vayasu āgudu	A.	My mother is ____ old.
Q.	unga tagappanārukku, yettanai vaýasu?	Q.	How old is your father?
A.	en tagappanārukku ____vayasu āgudu	A.	My father is ____ old.
Q.	unga akkā-tagaikki, yettani vayasu?	Q.	How old are your sisters?
A.	en akkālukku ____ vayasu	A.	My older sister is ____old.
A.	en tangaikki____ vayasu	A.	My younger sister is ____ old.
Q.	unga aṇṇān-tambikki yettanai vayasu?	Q.	How old are your brothers?
A.	en aṇṇanukku ____ vayasu	A.	My older brother is _____ old.
A.	en támbikki ____vayasu	A.	My younger brother is _____old.
Q.	Rāmanukku yettanai vayasu?	Q.	How old is Raman?
A.	Rāmanukku ____vayasu	A.	Raman is ____ old.
Q.	Sītāvukku yettanai vayasu?	Q.	How old is Sita?
A.	Sītāvukku ____ vayasu	A.	Sita is ____ old.

Note - either 'unga' or 'ungaludaya' can be used for 'your'

Cycle 4

M_1 yenakku paḷutta takkāḷi vēṇum
paḷukkāda
pudu
vāḍippōna
periya
chinna
nalla
keṭṭupona

M_2 yenda takkāli ungaḷukku vēṇum? paḷuttadā paḷukkādadā
paduṡā vāḍippōnadā
perisā chinnadā
nalladā keṭṭuppōnadā

C_1 yenda takkāli ungaḷukku vēṇum? paḷuttadā paḷukkādadā
yenakku paḷutta takkāḷi vēṇum

Cycle 4

M_1	I want the	ripe	tomato.
		unripe	
		fresh	
		stale	
		large	
		small	
		good	
		bad	

M_2	Which tomatoes do you want?	the	ripe	or	unripe	ones?
			fresh		stale	
			large		small	
			good		bad	

C_1 Which tomatoes do you want? the ripe or unripe ones?
I want the ripe tomato.

Drill for Cycle 4

Transformation Drill

ungakiṭṭē paḻutta māmbalam irukkā?	Do you have ripe mangoes?
ungaluḍaya mambaḷam paḻuttadā?	Are your mangoes ripe?
ungakiṭṭē pudu paṭṭāṇi irukkā?	Do you have fresh peas?
ungaluḍaya paṭṭaṇi pudusā?	Are your peas fresh?
ungakiṭṭē nalla kattirikkāi irukkā?	Do you have good eggplants?
ungaluḍaya kattirikkai nalladā?	Are your eggplants good?
ungakiṭṭē periya koyyāppalam irukkā?	Do you have large guavas?
ungaluḍaya koyyāppaḷam periśā?	Are your guavas large?
ungakiṭṭē kāramāna milagā irukkā?	Do you have hot chilis?
ungaluḍaya milagā kārāmanadā?	Are your chilis hot?

Cycle 5

M_1	rendu	kilo	tīvanam	bākki irukku
	pattu		ur̲am	
	mūṉarai		pūchchi marundu	
	nāl̇arai		oṡanda vidai	
	panirenḍu		nilakkadalai	

M_2	yeval̇avu		tīvanam	bākki irukku?
	yettanai	kilo	uram	
			puchchi marundu	
			oṡanda vidai	
			nilakkadalai	

C_1 yeval̇avu tīva̲nam bākki irukku?
rendu kolo tīvanam bākki irukku

Cycle 5

M_1	2	kilos	of feed	are left.
	10		of fertilizer	
	3½		of insecticide	
	4½		of hybrid seed	
	12		of peanuts	

M_2	How much		feed	is left?
	How many	kilos	fertilizer	
			insecticide	
			hybrid seed	
			peanuts	

C_1 How much feed is left?
2 kilos of feed are left.

Problem Drill for Cycle 5

enkiṭṭe anju nilakkaḍalai irundu,	If I have 5 peanuts and
renḍu nilakkaḍalaiye nān sāppiṭṭā,	I eat 2 peanuts
bākki yettanai kirukkum?	how many will be left?

Substitute other nunbers

enkiṭṭe iruvattanju kilo uram irundu,	If I have 25 pounds of fertilizer and
padinanju kilo uratte nān ubayōginchchā,	I use 15 pounds of fertilizer
bākki yettanai irukkrm?	how many will be left?

Substitute other numbers

enkiṭṭe muppadu muṭṭe tīvanam irundu,	If I have 30 sacks of feed and
eṭṭarai muṭṭe tivanatte nān koḍuttuṭṭā,	I give out 8½ sacks of feed
bākki yettanai irukkum?	how many will be left?

Substitute other numbers

5

Grammar Notes

A. Impersonal Constructions

We have already used impersonal constructions of the type,

yenakku soppu kidaikkum	I can get soap

In this sentence the subject is the noun soppu. Other impersonal constructions similar to this sentence are:

1)	yenakku dāgamā(ga) irukku	There is thirst to me.
	paṡiyā(ga)	hunger
	sandōsamā(ga)	happiness
	varuttamā(ga)	sadness
	kavalayā(ga)	worry
2)	yenakku irupata vayasu āgundu	I am 20 years old.
	yenakku takkāli vayasu vēṇum	A tomato is wanted by me.

Even though we may translate sentences in (1) as eg. I am thirsty, the literal translation (i.e. 'there is thirst to me') demonstrates that the noun 'thirst' is the subject of the sentence and I or me is the agent. (In Tamil the object) In sentences of (2) again, years (vayasu) and tomato (takkāli) are respectively the subjects of the verbs 'happen' and 'want'. Again the objective form of the pronoun or noun is used. However, in the sentence, 'do I have mangoes?' 'enkiṭṭē māmbalam irukkā?' the postposition /-kiṭṭē/ is used (instead of /-kku/) to express the idea of possession.

B. Compound Sentences

In English we say,

I am happy because it is nice today.

But in Tamil we say,

innikki nalla irukku adnālē sandōsamā irukku

It is nice today therefore I am happy

The condition for the statement in the second clause of the Tamil sentence is written first and followed by adanale (therefore).

Cycle 6

M_1	nān 'BDO' āpīsukku pōikkittirukken tapāl āpīsukku bānk̲ukku pōlīs stēṡanukku 'railway' stēṡanukku	M_1	I am going to the block development office. post office bank police station train station
M_2	nīnga ippō yengē pōikkiṭṭirukkīnga?	M_2	Where are you going now?
C_1	nīnga ippō_ye̲ngē pōikkiṭṭirukkīnga? nān 'BDO' āpīsukku pōikiṭṭirukken	C_1	Where are you going now? I am going to the block development office

225

226

Drill for Cycle 6

Repetition Drill

nān	ippō	pōikkiṭṭirukkēn	I	am	going now.
nānga		pōikkiṭṭirukkōm	We (ex)	are	
nām			We (in)		
nīnga		pōikkiṭṭirukkīnga	You		
avanga		pōikkiṭṭirukkānga	They (that)		
avaṛ		pōikkiṭṭirukkāṛ	He (that)	is	
aval̄		pōikkiṭṭirukkāl̄	She (that)		
Rāman		pōikkiṭṭirukkāṛ	Raman		
Sīta		pōikkiiṭṭirukkāl̄	Sita		

Substitute other verbs:

- eat
- work
- come
- study
- cook

Repeat in negative

Drills for Cycle 6

Transformation Drill

Sītā samaikkaradē nān pakkarēn / Sītā samaikkarāĺ	Sita cooks I see / Sita cooks.
Rāman uḷarade / Rāman uḷarār	Raman plows / Raman plows
Gōpāl tōnḍarade / Gōpāl tonḍarār	Gopal digs / Gopal digs
avanga āḍarade / avanga āḍarānga	They dance / they dance
nīnga kēkkarade / nīnga kēkkarīnga	You listen / you listen

Sītā samaichchukiṭṭirukkirade na pakkarēn	Sita is cooking.
Rāman uḷudukiṭṭirukkirade	Raman is plowing
Gōpāl tōnḍikkiṭṭirukkirade	Gopal is digging
avanga āḍikiṭṭirukkirade	They are dancing
nīnga kēṭṭukiṭṭirukkirade	You are listening

Sītā samaichchukiṭṭirukkāĺ	I see / Sita is cooking.
Rāman uḷudukiṭṭirukkār	/ Raman is plowing
Gōpāl tōḍikkiṭṭirukkār	/ Gopal is digging
avanga āḍikkiṭṭirukkānga	/ they are dancing
nīnga kēṭṭukiṭṭirukkīnga	/ you are listening

Problem Drill

1. nān yenna seiyarade nīnga pākkarīnga?	1. What do you see me doing?
use: nil, ikkāru, nada, kudi, ōḍu, eḷudu, paḍi, piḍi, kuḍi	use: stand, sit, walk, jump, run, write, read, smoke, drink
2. Sītā yenna seiyarade nīnga pākkarīnga?	2. What do you see Sita doing?

229

230

Cycle 7

M_1 nēttu inda nēram, nān paḍichchukkiṭṭirundēn
vēlaiseidukkiṭṭirundēn
samaichchukkiṭṭirundēn
uḷuḍukkiṭṭirundēn
kulichchukkiṭṭirundēn
kottikkiṭṭirundēn

M_2 nēttu inda nēram, nīnga yenna seidukkiṭṭirundīnga?

C_1 nēttu inda nēram, nīnga yenna seidukkiṭṭirundīnga?
nēttu inda nēram, nān paḍichchukkiṭṭirundēn

Cycle 7

M_1 This time yesterday I was studying.
working
cooking
ploughing
bathing
digging

M_2 What were you doing this time yesterday?

C_1 What were you doing this time yesterday?
This time yesterday I was studying.

Drills for Cycle 7

Substitution Drill

nēttu kālayile pattu maṇikki, nīnga yenna seidukkiṭṭirundīnga?
madiyānam onnarai
mālayile nalu
sāyamkalatile

Repetition Drill

nēttu pūravum, nān vēlai seidukkiṭṭirundēn
avaṛ seidukkiṭṭirundār
avaḹ seidukkiṭṭirundāl
Rāman seidukkiṭṭirundār
Sītā seidukkiṭṭirundāl
nānga seidukkiṭṭirundōm
nām seidukkiṭṭirundōm
nīnga seidukkiṭṭirundīnga
avanga seidukkiṭṭirundānga

nēttu pūravum, nān vēlai seidukkiṭṭirukkalē

Drills for Cycle 7

Substitution Drill

What were you doing yesterday at 10:00 A.M.?
1:30 P.M.
4:00 P.M.

Repetition Drill

I	was	working all day yesterday.
He (that)		
She (that)		
Raman		
Sita		
We (ex)	were	
We (in)		
You		
They (that)		

I was not working all day yesterday.

Cycle 8

M_1 nālakki sāyamkalatilē nān ōive eḍuttukkiṭṭiruppēn
vāsichchukkiṭṭiruppēn
padichchukkiṭṭiruppēn
vil̄ayāḍikkiṭṭiruppēn
āḍikkiṭṭiruppēn
pāḍikkiṭṭiruppēn

M_2 nālakki sāyamkalatilē, nīnga yenna seidukkiṭṭiruppīnga?

C_1 nālakki sāyamkalatilē, nīnga yenna seidukkiṭṭirippīnga?
nālakki sāyamkalatilē, nān ōivu eduttukkiṭṭiruppēn

Cycle 8

M_1 Tomorrow evening I'll be resting.
reading
studying
playing
dancing
singing

M_2 What will you be doing tomorrow evening?

C_1 What will you be doing tomorrow evening?
Tomorrow evening I'll be resting.

Drills for Cycle 8

Repetition Drill

aḍutta māsamum, nān 'survey' seidukkiṭṭuttān iruppen
avar vēlai seidukkiṭṭittān iruppar
avaḷ paḍichchukkiṭṭuttān iruppal
avanga 'survey' seidukkiṭṭuttān iruppanga
nīnga vēlai seidukkiṭṭuttān iruppinga
nānga paḍichchukkiṭṭuttān iruppom

Question and Answer Drill

aḍutta varusam, nīnga yengē iruppīnga?
vēlai seidukkiṭṭiruppīnga
paḍichchukkittiruppīnga
prayāṇam seidukkiṭṭiruppīnga

nīnga indiyāvulē iruppīngalā?
amerikkāvulē vēlai seidukkiṭṭiruppīngalā?
nēpālattulē
ilangayilē

Drills for Cycle 8

Repetition Drill

Next month,	I	will still be	surveying.
	he (that)		working
	she (that)		studying
	they (that)		surveying
	you		working
	we (ex)		studying

Question and Answer Drill

Where will you be	(living)	next year?
	working	
	studying	
	traveling	

Will you be	(living)	in	India?
	(working)		America
			Nepal
			Ceylon

Drill for Cycle 8

Transformation Drill

innikki Rāman uḷudukkiṭṭirukkirār	Raman is ploughing today
ānā, nālakki avar uḷuga māṭṭār	But, he won't plough tomorrow.
innikki Rāman kottikkiṭṭirukkirār	Raman is dumping today
ānā, nālakki avar kotta māṭṭār	But, he won't dump tomorrow.
innikki Rāman nattukkiṭṭirukkirār	Raman is planting today
ānā, nālakki avar nāda māṭṭar	But, he won't plant tomorrow.
innikki Rāman aruvadai seidukkiṭṭirukkirār	Raman is harvesting today
ānā, nālakki avar aruvadai seiya māṭṭār	But, he won't harvest tomorrow.
innikki Rāman sami kubittu kiṭṭirukkirār	Raman is worshipping today
ānā, nālakki avar sami kumbida māṭṭār	But, he won't worship tomorrow.
innikki Rāman ōivu eḍuṭṭukkiṭṭirukkirār	Raman is resting today
ānā, nālakki avar ōivu eḍukka māṭṭār	But, he won't rest tomorrow.

nēttu Sītā tuṇi tuvachchukkiṭṭirundāl	Sita was washing clothes yesterday
ānā, inikki aval tuṇi tuvakkale	But, she isn't washing clothes today.
nēttu Sītā arisi kalanjukkiṭṭirundāl	Sita was cleaning rice yesterday
ānā, innikki_aval arisi kalaykal	But, she isn't cleaning rice today.
nēttu Sītā muṭṭe vittukkiṭṭirundāl	Sita was selling eggs yesterday
ānā, innikki_aval_muṭṭe vikkale	But, she isn't selling eggs today.
nēttu Sītā dōśai suttukkiṭṭirundal	Sita was making 'dosais' yesterday
ānā, innikki_aval dōśai sudale	But, she in't making 'dosais' today.
nēttu Sītā samachchukkiṭṭirundāl	Sita was cooking yesterday
ānā, innikki aval samaikkale	But, she isn't cooking today.

Grammar Notes

A. Progressive Forms for the Verb

1. Formation:

Positive

participial stem + /-kkitt/ + positive tense suffix and personal ending

tense suffixes:	pres:	/-irukk-/
	fut:	/-irupp-/
	past:	/-irund-/

Negative

participial stem + /-kkitt(u)/ + negative tense suffix

tense suffixes:	pres:	illē
	fut:	/irukka/ + mātt + personal ending
	past:	irrukkalē

Note - in conversation, negative progressive forms are seldom used; instead, the habitual negative form is used.

2. Agreement:

Where the verb form requires a personal ending that ending must agree in gender and number with the subject of the sentence.

i.e. all positive progressive forms
future negative progressive forms

other progressive forms have only one form

i.e. negative present progressive
negative past progressive

3. Use:

To express action continuing over a period of time, whether present, future or past.

eg.		
	nān pōikkiṭṭirukkēn	I am going
positive	nān pōikkiṭṭiruppēn	I will be going
	nān pōikkiṭṭirundēn	I was going
negative	nān pōikkiṭṭu illē	I am not going
	nān pōikkiṭṭirukka māṭṭēn	I will not be going
	nān pōikkiṭṭu irukkalē or/ illē	I was not going

Grammar Notes (cont'd)

B. The Verbal Noun

We have already used the verbal noun with a postposition in the construction,
'tunga pōrattukku mundi, nān paḍikkarēn'
Before going to sleep, I study

The verbal noun may also be used to describe action of the object of the sentence.

eg. Rāman uḷudukiṭṭirukkiratte nān pakkarēn
I see Raman plowing
(plowing describes what Raman - the object of the sentence - is doing)

1. Foramtion:

Present Tense
infinitive stem + /-rade/

Present Progressive Tense
participial stem + /-kiṭṭirukkiradē

2. Agreement:
one form
3. Use:

eg. Sita samaikkarade nān pakkarēn
I see Sita cook (Sita cooks, I see)
Sita samaichchukiṭṭirukkiradē nān pakkarēn
I see Sita cooking (Sita cooking, I see)

Note - that the English work order is reversed in Tamil

We have used verbal nouns in the present and present progressive tense.

C. Emphatic Particle /-ttān/

/-ttān/ may be added to both (pro)nouns and verbs to emphasize immediacy, duration and exclusiveness.

eg. immediacy: ippattān seiynum Do it (right) now
duration: adutta masamum avan vela seidukkittuttān iruppar
Next month he will still be working
exclusiveness: kanakaṭṭān padikkanum You must study (only) mathematics

Cycle 9

M_1	anda koḍatte	yen kiṭṭe	koḍunga	M_1	Give that pot to	me.
		avaḷ kiṭṭe				her (that)
		ivaḷ kiṭṭe				her (this)
		avar kiṭṭe				him (that)
		ivar kiṭṭe				him (this)
		avanga kiṭṭe				them (that)
		ivanga kiṭṭe				them (this)
		Rāman kiṭṭe				Raman
		Sītā kiṭṭe				Sita
M_2	anda koḍatte, nān yār kiṭṭe koḍukkaṇum?			M_2	To whom should I give that pot?	
C_1	anda koḍatte, nān yār kiṭṭe koḍukkaṇum? anda koḍatte yen kiṭṭe koḍunga			C_1	To whom should I give that pot? Give that pot to me.	

245

246

Drill for Cycle 9

Completion

nālakki grāmattukku veḷiyē oru sandē naḍakkum
Rāman Gōpalkūḍa pōgavēṇum
aḍutta vāram, kaḍaitteruvilē oru nāḍagam naḍukkum -
Sītā, Rāman kūḍa pōgavēṇum
aḍutta māsam, nagaratilē oru tiruviḷā naḍakkum
Sītāvum Rāmanum, Kāmalā - Gōpāl kūḍa pōgavēṇum
aḍutta varuṡam, Rāmēswarattilē oru mukyamāna nigaḷchi naḍakkum
Rāman - Sītāvuḍaya grāmattile irundu sila pēr pōgavēṇum

Tomorrow there will be a fair outside the village.
Raman should go with Goapl.
Next week there will be a play in the bazaar.
Sita should go with Raman.
Next month there will be a religious festival in the city.
Sita and Raman should go with Kamala and Gopal.
Next year there will be an important function at Rameswarsm.
Some people from Ram and Sita's village should go.

Cycle 10

M_1	inda	ur̲am tīvanam pūchchi marundu taṇṇi 'tractor'	vayalukkāga koḷikkāga payirukkāga tōṭṭattukkāga paṇṇaikkāga

M_1	This	fertilizer feed pesticide water tractor	is for	fields. chickens crops garden farm

M_2	inda	uram tīvanam puchchi marundu taṇṇi 'tractor'	yedukkāga?

M_2	What is this	fertilizer feed pesticide water tractor	for?

C_1 inda uram yedukkāga?
inda uram vayalukkāga

C_1 What is this fertilizer for?
This fertilizer is for fields.

Cycle 11

M_1 mē masāttulē nān paḍichchu muḍichchēn
pōna varuṡam
rendu varuṡattukku mundi

M_2 nīnga yeppō paḍichchu muḍichchīnga?

C_1 nīnga yeppō paḍichchu muḍichchīnga?
mē masāttulē nān paḍichchu muḍichchēn

M_1 I finished studying in May.
last year
2 years ago

M_2 When did you finish studying?

C_1 When did you finish studying?
I finished studying in May.

Cycle 12

M_1 innikki madiyānam oru maṇikki, nān vēlai seiya ārambippēn
nālakki kālayilē eṭṭu maṇikki
innikki kālayilē paṭṭu maṇikki

M_2 nīnga yeppō vēlai seiya ārambippīnga?

C_1 nīnga yeppō vēlai seiya ārambippīnga?
innikki madiyānam oru maṇikki, nān vēlai seiya ārambippēn

M_1 I'll start working at 1 o'clock this afternoon.
8 o'clock tomorrow morning
10 o'clock this morning

M_2 When will you start working?

C_1 When will you start working?
I'll start working at 1 o'clock this afternoon.

Drill for Cycle 12

nān sīkkiram	paḍikka	ārambippēn	I'll start	reading	soon.
	sāppiḍa			eating	
	vēlai seiya			working	
	samaika			cooking	
	naḍa			planting	
	taṇṇi pāchcha			irrigating	

nān sīkkiram	paḍichchu	muḍippēn	I'll finish	reading	soon.
	sāppittu			eating	
	vēlai seidu			working	
	samachchu			cooking	
	naṭṭu			planting	
	taṇṇi pāchchi			irrigating	

Cycle 13

M_1	yennāle āḍa mudiyum pāda naḍikka nīnga vēlai seiya samaikka	M_1	I'm able to dance. sing act swim work cook
M_2	ungal̇āle āḍa muḍiyuma?	M_2	Are you able to dance?
C_1	ungal̇āle āḍa muḍiyuma? um yennale āḍa muḍiyum	C_1	Are you able to dance? Yes. I am able to dance.

255

256

Drill for Cycle 13

Repetition Drill

nīnga varumbōdu	avaṛ	vēlai seiya	ārambippār
	aval̇		ārambippāl
	avanga		ārambippānga
	nānga		ārambippōm
	nīnga		ārambippīnga
nīnga varumbōdu	avaṛ	vēlai seidu	muḍippār
	aval		muḍippāl
	avanga		muḍippānga
	nānga		muḍippōm
	nīnga		muḍippīnga
nīnga varumbōdu	avaṛ	vēlai seiyarade	niruttuvār
	aval		niruttuvāl
	avanga		niruttuvānga
	nānga		niruttuvōm
	nīnga		niruttuvīnga
yenna bāśaigal̇	avangal̇āle	pēsa muḍiyum?	
	ungalāle		
	avaṙāle		
	aval̇āle		

Drill for Cycle 13

Repetition Drill

When you come	he (that)	will start working.
	she (that)	
	they (that)	
	we (ex)	
	we (in)	
	you	

When you come	he (that)	will finish working.
	she (that)	
	they (that)	
	we (ex)	
	we (in)	
	you	

When you come	he (that)	will stop working.
	she (that)	
	they (that)	
	we (ex)	
	we (in)	
	you	

Which languages	are	they (that)	able to speak?
		you	
	is	he (that)	
		she (that)	

Cycle 14

M_1 I know how to use a plow and scraper too.
seed drill and a leveller too
fertilizer and pesticides too
hammer and saw too
surveying equipment

M_2 Do you know how to use a plow?
seed drill
fertilizer
hammer
surveying equipment

C_1 Do you know how to use a plow?
I know how to use a plow and a scraper too.

Cycle 14

M_1	ērayum	'scraper' ayum	kūda	yennaku ubayōgikka teriyum
	'seed drill' ayam	'leveller' ayam	kūda	
	utattayum	pūchchi marundayum	kūda	
	suttiyayum	rambathaiyum	kūda	
		'survey' seiyara sādanangale	kūda	

M_2	ungalukku	ērai	ubayōgikka teriyuma?
		'seed drill'	
		urattai	
		suttiyai	
		'survey' seiyara sādanangalai	ubayōgikka teriyuma?

C_1 ungalukku ērai ubayōgikka teriyuma?
ērayum, 'scraper' ayum kūda, yenakku ubayōgikka teriyum

Cycle 15

M_1 ennāle rendu rūvattān koḍukka muḍiyum
pattu
anju

M_2 inda pustagaṭtukku ellām ungaĺāle yevalavu koḍukka muḍiyum?
kōlingaĺukku
vidaikki
saṭṭaikki
kāikarikki

C_1 inda pustagattukku ellām ungalāle yevaĺavu koḍukka muḍiyum?
ennāle rendu rūvattān koḍukka muḍiyum

262

Cycle 15

M_1 I can give only 2 Rs.
10 Rs.
5 Rs.

M_2 How much can you give for these books?
chickens
seeds
shirts
vegetables

C_1 How much can you give for these books?
I can give only 2 Rs.

Cycle 16

M_1 ennāle innikki vēlai seidu muḍikka muḍiyum
vāsichchu
paḍichchu
uḷudu
taṇṇi pāchchi

M_1 I can finish working today.
reading
studying
ploughing
irrigating

M_2 ungaḷāle innikki vēlai seidu muḍikka muḍiyuma?
vāsichchu
paḍichchu
uḷudu
taṇṇi pāchchi

M_2 Can you finish working today?
reading
studying
ploughing
irrigating

C_1 ungaḷāle innikki vēlai seidu muḍikka muḍiyuma?
ennāle innikki vēlai seidu muḍikka muḍiyum

C_1 Can you finish working today?
I can finish working today.

Drill for Cycles 15 & 16

Substitution Drill

avāle	renḍu maṇi nērattilē	samaikka muḍiyum
	oru maṇi nērattilē	t̲uṇi tuvaikka muḍiyum
		vīdu suddam seiya muḍiyum
		tiffan tạyar seiya muḍiyum
		arisi kaḷaya muḍiyum

avarāle	rayile	pōga	muḍiyum
	'cycle'	vara	
	ērōplēnle	kiḷamba	
	mōṭārle	vandusēra	

avangaḷāle	nāḷakki vara	muḍiyum
	aḍutta vāram vandusēra	
	aḍutta māsam pōga	
	aḍutta varusam kilamba	
	rómba kālam tanga	

engaḷāle	nāḷakki	vara	muḍiyum
	aḍutta vāram	vandusēra	
	aḍutta māsam	pōga	
	aḍutta varuśam	kilamba	
	rómba kālam	tanga	

266

Drill for Cycles 15 & 16

Substitution Drill

She	can	cook dinner	in 2 hours.
		wash the clothes	in 1 hour
		clean the house	
		prepare tiffan	
		clean the rice	

He	can go	by	train.
	come		cycle
	leave		plane
	arrive		car

They	can come	tomorrow.
	arrive	next week
	go	next month
	leave	next year
	stay	for a long time.

We	can come	tomorrow.
	arrive	next week
	go	next month
	leave	next year
	stay	for a long time

Drills for Cycles 15 & 16

innikki	ennāḷe	nīnja	muḍiyādu	I	can't	swim	today.
	ungaḷāle	vēlai seiya		You		work	
	avaṇāle	samaikka		He		cook	
	avaḷāḷe	sāmi kumbida		She		pray	
	avangaḷāle	sāppiḍa		They		eat	

ungaḷukku	muḷuga	teriyuma?	Do you know how to	dive?
	īnja			swim
	āḍa			dance
	pāḍa			sing
	varaiya			draw

Conversation Drill

ungaḷukku muḷuga teriyumā?	Do you know how to dive?
ennukku muḷuga teriyādu; ānā nīnja teriyum	I don't know how to dive but I know how to swim.
ungaḷukku āḍa teriyuma?	Do you know how to dance?
ennukku āḍa teriyādu; ānā pāḍa teriyum	I don't know how to dance but I know how to sing.
ungaḷukku varaiya teriyuma?	Do you know how to draw?
ennukku varaiya teriyādu; ānā eḷuda teriyum	I don't know how to draw but I know how to write.

Grammar Notes

A. Imperative Form of the Verb

The imperative form of the verb is used to give commands. The familiar form of the command is used for children, servants, animals and very close friends. The respect form of the command is used for all other people.
The familiar imperative verb forms are listed in the verb chart.
The respect imperative verb forms add /-nga/ to the familiar form.

eg.	pō (fam)	pōnga (resp)	go!
	sāppiḍa (fam)	sāppiḍunga (resp)	eat!

B. Postposition /-kkāga/

1. Formation:

noun or object pronoun + /-kkāga/ 'for (the purpose of)...'
eg. inda uram yenga vayalukkāga This fertilizer is for our fields.

C. Compound Verbs

1. Formation:
   a. Infinitive stem + verb eg. nān padikka ārambippēn I will start reading
   or in impersonal constructions:
   yennāle padikka mudiyum I can read (I am able to read)
   b. Verbal noun + verb eg. nān paḍikkaradē niruttuvēn I will stop reading
   c. Participial stem + verb
   eg. nān paḍichchu muḍippēn I will finish reading
2. Agreement:
   The second verb is formed as any other simple Tamil verb...i.e., it has a tense marker and personal ending which agrees in gender and number with the subject of the sentence. (In impersonal constructions the second verb behaves as simple verbs in impersonal construction)

Note - sentences with 'muḍiyum' are impersonal constructions. The agent of the verb (English subject) is formed by adding /-le/ to the noun or object pronoun.
eg. avarāle rayille pōga muḍiyum He can go by train

Puja

1.	mudalle, pūṡai araye suddam seiyarēn	seiyunga
2.	taṇṇi pōṭṭu tuḍaikkarēn	tudaiyunga
3.	arisi māvule kolam pōḍarēn	podunga
4.	kuĺikkarēn	kuliyunga
5.	maḍi tuṇi kaṭṭikkarēn	kattikkunga
6.	tiruniru pūsikkarēn (male only)	pusikkunga
7.	kunkuma poṭṭu vachchukkirēn	vachchukkunga
8.	pusai palagāle ukkāṟarēn	uttarunga
9.	kutti viĺakku ēttarēn	ettunga
10.	ūdu batti ēttarēn	ettunga
11.	pusai mandram solrēn	sollunga
12.	iḍadu kaiyāle maṇi aḍikkirēn	adiyunga
13.	tēngā uḍakkirēn	udaiyunga
14.	sāmikki pandam padaikkirēn	padayunga
15.	dīpam kāttarēn	kattunga
16.	apparam,prasādam kodukkarēn	kodunga

Puja

1. First I clean the puja room.
2. Mop it clean with water.
3. I draw 'kolam' with rice flour.

4. Take a bath.
5. Wear 'purified' clothes.

6. Apply ashes to by forehead.
7. Put a mark on my forehead with 'kumkum'.

8. Sit on the puja seat.
9. Light the 'lamp'.
10. Light up the incense sticks.

11. Chant puja chantings.
12. Ring the bell with the left hand.

13. Break coconut.
14. Offer 'food and preparations' to God.

15. Wave the lights.

16. Then give 'prasadam' (offerings).

Vow and Pilgrimage

1. Rāmanum Sītāvum tiruppadikki yātrai pōga tayār seiyarānga
2. peṭṭi paḍukkai kaṭṭarānga
3. maṭṭu vanḍiyile, rayiladikki pōrānga
4. ṭikkeṭṭu vāngarānga
5. rayille ērikkirānga
6. rayil vandi tiruppadile nikkidu
7. Rāmanum Sītāvum irangarānga
8. tiruppadi malai mēlē naḍandu pōrānga
9. ēḷu mail naḍakkarānga
10. malai uchchiyile tiruppadi koil irukku
11. piragu, rendu perum, kōvil kulattulē kulikkarānga
12. kadayile, tēngāi, palam, pākku, vettale, pūvu vāngarānga
13. sāmikki puga pōḍarānga
14. unḍiyile seluttarānga
15. kōvile sutti valam varānga
16. viḷundu kumbidarānga
17. piragu, Rāmanum Sītāvum, naḍandu, malaiaḍivārattukku varānga

1. Raman and Sita get ready to go pilgrimage to Tiruppati.
2. Pack their 'box and bedding'.
3. Go to the railroad station by bullock cart.
4. Buy tickets.
5. Board the train.
6. The train stops at Tiruppati.
7. Raman and Sita get down. (disembark)
8. Hike up the Tiruppati hill.
9. They walk seven miles.
10. Tiruppati Temple is on the top of the hill.
11. Then, both of them bathe in the temple tank.
12. At the shop, they buy coconut, fruits, avecanut, betel leaves, flowers.
13. They offer puja to the God.
14. They drop money in the 'hundi'.
15. They go round the temple 'clockwise'.
16. Prostrate and pray.
17. Then, Raman and Sita come walking to the foot of the hill.

Slides

Slide #1: kōlam

iḏu oru ponnu. idu Sītā.
Sītā vāsalile taṉṉi tellichu kōlam poḍarāĺ
avaĺ kaiyile oru tēngā mūḍi irukku
tēngā mūḍiyile kōlam irukku
panḍigai nalile pombalingō vāsalile kōlam poḍuvānga
andā kōlam aḷagā (nalla) irukku illeyā?

This is a girl. It is Sita.
She sprinkles water at the entrance of the house and draws kolam.
There is a coconut in that girl's hand.
There is kolam in the coconut shell.
During festive days women draw kolam in front of the house.
That kolam is nice, isn't it?

Slide #2: periya tēr

idu oru periya tēr
tērle sāmiya vacchu ūrgolam eḍuṭṭukittu pōrānga
mukiyamā panḍigai nal̄ile tēre jodikkarānga
sāmiya ūrgōlam eḍuṭṭukittu pōraṭṭukku mundi romba jananga tērē sutti kūdurānga
tērē ēllā teruvukkum kondu pōrānga
taunle irrukira ēllā janangalum sāmmikki pūvum paḷamum paḍaikirānga

This is a big car.
A deity is placed in the car and taken in procession.
Especially during festivals they decorate the car.
Before taking the deity in procession, many people gather around the car.
The car is taken through all the streets.
All the people in the town offer fruits and flowers to the deity.

Slide #3: samiyarunga

idu oru kadaitēru mādiri̱ irukku
ange nikkara al̲ungale pārtta sāmiyarunga mādiri irukku
avanga svami pādalu (pāttu) pādarānga
avanga kaluṭtile mālai poṭṭukkiṭirukānga
avanga nettīyile vibutti pusīkittu irrukkānga
avanga bakti pādalu padarānga
teruville niraya (romba) peru avangala veḍikke pārṭṭukkittu irukkānga

This resembles a bazaar.
The two men standing look like bhakti singers.
They sing songs of God.
They wear a malai on their neck.
They put sacred ash on their forehead.
They sing songs of bhakti.
Many people on that street are watching them.

Mariamman Koil

1. yengē pōikittirukkīnga?
Māriamman kōilukku pōikkiṭṭirukkēn

2. innikki angē yenna viśēśam?
Māriamman tiruviḷā naḍakkudu

3. tiruviḷavulē yenna seivānga?
ammanuḱku alangāram seivānga; kōil' pūrāvum joḍippānga tōraṇam kaṭṭuvānga;
ammane ūrvalam konḍu varuvānga

4. inda tiruviḷā yeppōdum nadakkumā?
illīnga. váruśattukku orú daḍavai tān naḍakkum

1. Where are you going?
I am on my way to the Mariammal Temple.

2. What is special today?
Mariammal festival takes place.

3. What will they do at the festival?
They will dress up diety Mariammah; they will decorate the whole temple.
They will tie up 'decorative buntings'; they will take the diety in procession.

4. Will this festival take place always?
No, only once a year.

Section E

Page

Cycles and Drills 1-12 168-195

Grammar Notes 196-198
    conditional - present 196
    conditional - past 196
    subjunctive 197
    past tense 197

Supplements 199-212
    washing clothes 199
    washerman 201
    laundry instructions 203
    tailor 204
    hiring a servant 205
    firing a servant 207
    doctor and nurse 209
    sickness (people) 210
    sickness (animal) 211
    accident 212

Cycle 1

M_1 Gōpālum, Kamalāvum, innaikku velaiye muḍikkalēna
avanga nālaikku muḍippānga
Gōpālum, Kamalāvum, innaikku palangal vāngalēna
avanga nālaikku vānguvānga
Gōpālum, Kamalāvum, innaikku kaḍidam eḷudalēna
avange nālaikku eluduvanga
Gōpālum, Kamalāvum, innaikku kiṇṇattu taṇṇi koḍuvaralēna
avanga nālaikku konḍuvaruvanga
Gōpālum, Kamalāvum, innaikku 'room'e suttam seiyalēna
avanga nālaikku suttam seivanga

M_2 Gōpālum, Kamalāvum, innaikku velaiye muḍikkalēna
avanga nālaikku muḍippāngalā?
Gōpālum, Kamalāvum innaikku palangal vāngalēna
avanga nālaikku vānguvāngalā?
Gōpālum, Kamalāvum innaikku kaḍidam eludalēna
avanga nālaikku eluduvangala?
Gōpālum, Kamalāvum innaikku kiṇṇattu taṇṇi konḍuvaralēna
avanga nālaikku konḍuvaruvāngalā?
Gōpālum, Kamalāvum innaikku 'room'e suttam seiyalēna
avanga nālaikku suttam seivangalā?

C_1 Gōpālum, Kamalāvum, innaikku velaiye mudikkalēna
avanga nālaikku muḍippāngalā?
Gōpālum, Kamalāvum innaikku velaiye muḍikkalēna
avanga nālaikku muḍippānga

Cycle 1

M_1 If Gopal and Kamala don't finish the work today,
they will finish it tomorrow.
If Gopal and Kamala don't buy the fruits today,
they will buy them tomorrow.
If Gopal and Kamala don't write the letters today,
they will write them tomorrow.
If Gopal and Kamala don't bring well water today,
they will bring it tomorrow.
If Gopal and Kamala don't clean their rooms today,
they will clean them tomorrow.

M_2 If Gopal and Kamala don't finish the work today,
will they finish it tomorrow?
If Gopal and Kamala don't buy the fruits today,
will they buy them tomorrow?
If Gopal and Kamala don't write letters today,
will they write them tomorrow?
If Gopal and Kamala don't bring well water today,
will they bring it tomorrow?
If Gopal and Kamala don't clean their rooms today,
will they clean them tomorrow?

C_1 If Gopal and Kamala don't finish the work today,
will they finish it tomorrow?
If Gopal and Kamala don't finish the work today,
they will finish it tomorrow.

. Cycle 2

M_1 nīnga nēra mūnu maiyilu poningana, Muruganudaya_uḍaya pannailē sēruvinga
mūnu maiyilukku appuram valadu pakkam tirumbunīngarā
mūnu maiyilu̱kku appuram iḍadu pakkam tirunbuningarā
ārai tandunīnganā
'cycle' poninganā
aḍutta tavunakku pōrattukku munnāle ninnutīnganā

M_2 Muruganuḍaya uḍaiya paṇṇaikku nān eppaḍi pōganum?

C_1 Muruganuḍaya_uḍaiya paṇṇaikku nān eppaḍi pōganum?
nīnga nēra mūnu maiyilu poningana, Muruganudaya uḍaīya pannaikku varuvīnga

M_1 If you go straight 3 miles you will reach Muruganudaya's farm.
turn right after 3 miles
turn left after 3 miles
cross the river
go by cycle
stop before the next town

M_2 How do I get to Muruganudaya's farm?

C_1 How do I get to Muruganudaya's farm?
If you go straight 3 miles you will come to Muruganudaya's farm.

Drills for Cycles 1 & 2

Transformation Drill

1. nīnga tavunukku ponīngana ennakku mambalam konduvānga
   (tavunilirundu vandinganna)

   nīnga tavunukku ponīnganā, ennakku mambalam koṇduvaruvīngalā
   (tavunilirundu vandinganna)

2. kaḍaiyile ungaḷukku āṇi kiddachcha konjam vāngunga
   (vilai kēlunga)

   kaḍaiyile ungaḷukku āni kidachcha konjam vānguvīngalā?
   (vilai kēppingalā)

Repetition Drill

1. nān kalaiyile sīkkiram elundirikalana, eppaḍi kaḍaiyai tirakka muḍiyum
   nān paṇam eduttukiṭṭu pōlēna eppadi ennattaiyālum vānga mudiyum
   nān 'bus'le pōga lēna eppaḍi 'time'kku pōi sera muḍiyum
   nān 'taxi'le pōga lēna eppadi vīttai kaṇḍu piḍikka muḍiyum

2. nīnga kaḍaiyai kaṇḍupiḍikka muḍiyalēna yārēnna udavi kelunga
   kalappaiye tūkkungā
   'demonstration' seiyunga
   vandiyai iḷunga
   vayalai aḷanga
   nalattai ulunga

Drills for Cycles 1 & 2

Transformation Drill

1. If you go to (come from) town tomorrow, bring me some mangoes.

   If you go to (come from) town tomorrow, will you bring me some mangoes?

2. If you can find nails in the shop, buy some (ask the price).

   If you can find nails in the shop, will you buy some (ask the price)?

Repetition Drill

1. If I don't get up early, how can I open the shop?
   If I don't take money, how can I buy anything?
   If I don't go by bus, how can I get there on time?
   If I don't take a taxi, how can I find your house?

2. If you can't find the shop alone, ask someone for help.
   lift the plow
   do the demonstration
   pull the cart
   measure the field
   irrigate the land

Cycle 3

M_1 Kamalā vēlaiyē muḍichchāl Mādrās ukku pōgalām
snēgidigalodē vilaiyāḍalām
miṭṭāi sappiḍalām
'cycle' udalām
snegidigalai sandikkalām

Gōpāl mudalē maṭṭukku tinī vachchāl 'tee' kaḍaikku pōgalām
'football' vilaiyādalām
ttinbandam sappiḍalām
'tractor' ōṭṭalām

M_2 Kamalā Mādrās ukku pōgalāmā?
snegidigalodē vilaiyāḍalāma
miṭṭāi sappidalāma
'cycle' udalāmā
snēgidigalai sandikkalāmā

Gōpāl 'tee' kaḍaikku pōgalāma?
'football' vilaiyadalāma
ttinbandam sappidalāma
'tractor' ottalāma

C_1 Kamalā Mādrās ukku pōgalāmā?
Kamalā vēlaiyē muḍichchāl Mādrās ukku pōgalām

Cycle 3

M_1 Kamala can go to Madras if she finishes her work.
play with her friends
eat sweets
ride her cycle
meet her friends

Gopal can go to the tea shop if he feeds the bullock first.
play football
eat snacks
ride the tractor

M_2 Can Kamala go to Madras?
play with her friends
eat sweets
ride her cycle
meet her friends

Can Gopal go to the tea shop?
play football
eat snacks
ride the tractor

C_1 Can Kamala go to Madras?
Kamala can go to Madras if she finishes her work.

Cycle 4

M_1 (nichchayam) nikkalam(ṇum) / nikka vendam
(kaṭṭayam) utkāralam(ṇum) / utkasa vendam
valadu pakkam tirumbalam(ṇum) / valadu pakkam tirumba vendam
iḍadu pakkam tirumbalam(ṇum) / idadu pakkam tirumba vendam
kadave tirakkalam(ṇum) / kadave tirakka vendam
kadave mūḍalam(ṇum) / kadave muda vendam
udavī seiyalam(ṇum) / udavi seiya vendam
suṭṭiyai ubayogikkalam(ṇum) / suttiyai ubayogikka vendam
'muṭṭai-muḍichi'yai tūkkalam(ṇum) / muttai-mudichiyai tukka vendam
ippō pogalam(ṇum) / ippo poga vendam

M_2 nān nikkāmā?
utkkasalāmā(numā)
valadu pakkam tirumbalāmā(numā)
iḍadu pakkam tirumbalāmā(numā)
kadave tirakkalāmā(numā)
kadave mūḍalāmā(numā)
udavi seiyalāmā(numā)
suṭṭiyai ubayogikkalāmā(numā)
'muṭṭai-muḍichi'yai tūkkalāmā(numā)
ippō pogalāmā(numā)

C_1 nān nikkalāmā(numā)?
nichchayamā, nān nikkalām(ṇum)
illē, nān nikka vendām

Cycle 4

M_1 (of course) (don't) stand up.
sit down
turn right
turn left
open the door
close the door
help me
use the hammer
carry the baggage
leave now

M_2 May (can) I stand up?
sit down
turn left
turn right
open the door
close the door
help
use the hammer
carry the baggage
leave now

C_1 May I stand up?
Of course, stand up or/
No, dont stand up.

1.	innaikku rāttri namba inge tūngalāmā? innaikku rāttri namba inge tūnga muḍiyumā?	1.	May we sleep here tonight? Will (are) we able to sleep here tonight?
2.	namba ēriyilē nīnjalāmā? namba ēriyilē nīnja mudiyumā?	2.	May we swim in the lake? Will (are) we able to swim in the lake?
3.	namba 'cinema' vukku pōgalāmā? namba 'cinema' vukku pōga muḍiyumā?	3.	May we go to the cinema? Will (are) we able to go to the cinema?
4.	namba pasumāṭṭe pāl karakkalāmā? namba pasumāṭṭe pāl karakka muḍiyumā?	4.	May we milk the cow? Will (are) we able to milk the cow?
5.	namba ippō sāppadū sappidalāmā? namba ippō sāppadū sappida muḍiyumā?	5.	May we eat dinner now? Will (are) we able to eat dinner now?
6.	namba velaiye viruttalāmā? namba velaiye nirutta muḍiyumā?	6.	May we stop work? Will (are) we able to stop work?

Cycle 5

M_1 Rāman sammadicha, Sītā, avaḷuḍaya annā kalyanattukku pudu pudavai vāngalām
Sītāvukku nēram irundā, aval, kalyanattukku miṭṭāi seiyalām
Rāmanukku nēram irundā, avaṇ, kalyanattukku pāṭṭu (kachcheri) olungū seiyalām
Sītāvukku param irundā, aval, kalyanattukku oru parisu vangalāru
Rāmanukka panam irundā, avan, kalyanattukku oru pudu vīshti vangalām

M_2 Rāman samadicha, Sītā, avaḷuḍaya annā kalyanattukku pudu pudavai vānguvālā?
Sītāvukku nēram irundā, aval, kalyanattukku miṭṭāi seivālā?
Rāmanukku nēram irundā, avaṇ, kalyanattukku paṭṭu (kachcheri) olungu seivānā?
Sītāvukku panam irundā, aval, kalyanattukku oru parisu vānguvātā?
Rāmanukku panam irurdā, avan, kalyanattukku oru pudu vēshti vanguvānā?

C_1 Rāman amadicha, Sītā, avaluḍaya annā kalyanattukku pudu pudavai vānguvālā?
Rāman amadicha, Sītā, avaluḍaya annā kalyanattukku pudu pudavai vangalām

Cycle 5

M_1 If Raman agrees, Sita might buy a new sari for her older brother's wedding.
If Sita has time, she might make sweets for the wedding.
If Raman has time, he might arrange music for the wedding.
If Sita has money, she might buy a gift for the wedding.
If Raman has money, he might buy a new dhoti for the wedding.

M_2 If Raman agrees, will Sita buy a new sari for her older brother's wedding?
If Sita has time, will she make sweets for the wedding?
If Raman has time, will he arrange music for the wedding?
If Sita has money will she buy a gift for the wedding?
If Raman has money, will he buy a new dhoti for the wedding?

C_1 If Raman agrees, will Sita buy a new sari for her older brother's wedding?
If Raman agrees, Sita might buy a new sari for her older brother's wedding.

Cycle 6

M_1 Rāman velaiyai muḍichirundā, tavunukku poiruppān
Rāman tavunukku poirundā, avan snegidangale sandichiruppān
Rāman snegidangale sandichisurdā, avan vambu pesiviruppān
Rāman vambu pesikittirundā, neram kalichu tungapoiyiruppān
Rāman neram kalichu tungapoigirundā, avan aduṭṭa nāl kalaiyile kalappā irundiruppān
Rāman adutta nal kalaiyile kalappa irundirunda, avan velaryai sariya seingirukkanattān

M_2 Rāman velaiya muḍichirundā enna nadentirukkum?
tavunukku poirundā
snegidangale sandichirundā
snegidangalode vanbu pesiyirundā
adutta nāl balaiyile kalappā irundā

C_1 Raman velaiya muḍichirundā, cuna nadantirukkum?
Raman velaiya muḍichirundā, tavunukku poiruppān

Cycle 6

M_1 If Raman had finished his work, he would have gone to town.
If Raman had gone to town, he would have met his friends.
If Raman had met his friends, he would have gossiped.
If Raman had gossiped with his friends, he would have slept late.
If Raman had slept late, he would have been fired the next morning.
If Raman had been tired the next morning, he wouldn't have worked well.

M_2 What would have happened had Raman finished his work?
gone to town
met his friends
gossiped with his friends
slept late
been tired the next morning

C_1 What would have happened had Raman finished his work?
Had Raman finished his work, he would have gone to town.

Cycle 7

M_1 nān pīs kōrai sērndirukkāviṭṭāl, ______________
nān Americāvilayē tangiviṭṭirundā, ______________

M_2 nīngo pīs kōrai serndirukkāviṭṭāl, enna seidiruppīnga?
nīngo Americāvileyē tangiviṭṭirundā enna seidiruppīnga?

C_1 nīngo pīs kōrai serndirukkāviṭṭāl, enna seidiruppīnga?
nān pīs kōrai serndirukkāviṭṭāl, ________________

M_1 If I hadn't joined the Peace Corps I ______________.
If I had stayed in America I ______________________.

M_2 If you hadn't joined the Peace Corps, what would you have done?
If you had stayed in America, what would you have done?

C_1 If you hadn't joined the Peace Corps, what would you have done?
If I hadn't joined the Peace Corps I _______________.

Cycle 8

M_1 nān nēttu īnge vandiruppēn   āna 'train'u tavarittēn
snegidangale kūtti vandēn
'Hyderabad' ukku poittēn
yāttirai purappattēn
karuvigale koḍuṭṭēn
kalyānattukku poittēn
e(u)nga kramattukku poittēn
veṭṭaikku poittēn

M_2 nīnga nēttu ingē vandiruppīngalā?
'Hyderabad' ukku poiyiruppīngalā
yattirai purappat̲tingalā
karuvigale koḍuttīngalā
kalyanattukku poiyiruppīngalā
kramattukku poiyiruppīngalā
vēṭṭaikku poiyiruppīngalā

C_1 nīnga nēttu ingē vandiruppīngalā?
nān nēttu īnge vandiruppēn, āna 'train'u tavarittēn

Cycle 8

M_1 I would have come here yesterday but I missed the train.
brought my friends
gone to Hyderabad
started my pilgrimage
delivered the tools
attended the wedding
been (arrived) at your village
gone on a hunt (skikas)

M_2 Would you have come here yesterday?
gone to Hyderabad
started your pilgrimage
delivered the tools
attended the wedding
been(arrived) at my village
gone on a hunt (shikas)

C_1 Would you have come here yesterday?
I would have come here yesterday but I missed the train.

Cycle 9

M_1 Perumāl ēṭṭkanavē vēlaiyai muḍichirukkān
avan ēṭṭkanavē viṭṭai sudam seidirukkān
vīṭṭai sudam seidirukkān, āṭṭai pāl karandirukkān
vīṭṭai sudan seidirukkān, āṭṭai pāl karandirukkān tottattukku taṇṇi ūtirukkān
vīṭṭai sudam seidirukka , āṭṭai pāl karandirukkān tottattukku taṇṇi ūtirukkān
kāikarigal segarichirukkān
vittai sudam seidirukkan, āṭṭai pāl karandirukkan tottattukku taṇṇi utirukkan
kāikasigal segarichirukkan, viragu segarichirukkan

M_2 Perumāl ēttkanane (munnāleye) enna senjirukkān?
Perumāl ēttkarana (munnāleye) vēra enna senjirukkān?

C_1 Perumāl ēttkanave anne senjirukkān enna senjirukkān?
Perumāl ēttkanave velaiye muḍichirukkān

311

312

Cycle 9

M_1 Perumal has already finished his work.
He has already cleaned the house
cleaned the house and milked the goat
cleaned the house, milked the goat, and watered the garden
cleaned the house, milked the goat, watered the garden, and gathered vegetables
cleaned the house, milked the goat, watered the garden, gathered vegetables and collected wood.

M_2 What has Perumal already done?
What else has Perumal already done?

C_1 What has Perumal already done?
Perumal has already finished his work.

Drill for Cycles 7, 8, 9

nān sāppāṭṭai sāppiṭṭiruppēn, āna adile romba kāram irundudu
    sāppāṭṭile romba karam irundudu, adināle nān sāppidale

Gōpāl nēttu sandaikku poiruppān, āna avan padikka venḍirundudu
    Gōpāl paḍikka vendi irundudu, adinale avan sandaikku pōgale

Gōpālum, Ponniyum 'cinema' vukku poiruppangu, āna avangalukku kāsu pattale
    Gōpālukkum, Ponnikkum kāsu pattale, adināle, avange 'cinema' vukku pōgale

nānga Madrāsukku pōiruppōn, ānā nānge 'train'u tavarittōm
    nānge 'train'u tavariṭṭōm, adināle, nanga Madrasukku pogale

avaḷ innaikku (avaluḍaya) snegidagale sandichchiruppa, ānā avalukku nēram irukkale
    avalukku nēram irukkāle, adinale, aval innaikku snegidagale sandikkale

avan	ippattān	grāmmattukku vandirukkān
avaḷ		nēl vittirukkal
avanga		pudu karuvigal vānginānga
nānga		konjam panam sambadichōm
nīnga		
nām		sappiṭṭu muḍichēn

Drill for Cycles 7, 8, 9

I would have eaten the food, but there was too much chili in it.
There was too much chili in the food so I didn't eat it.

Gopal would have gone to the fair yesterday but he had to study.
Gopal had to study so he didn't go to the fair.

Gopal and Ponni would have gone to the cinema but they didn't have enough money.
Gopal and Ponni didn't have enough money so they didn't go to the cinema.

We would have gone to Madrasukku but we missed the train.
We missed the train so we didn't go to Madrasukku.

She would have met her friends today, but she didn't have time to meet them.
She didn't have time so she didn't meet her friends today.

He	has just	come to the village.
She		sold paddy
They		bought new tools
We		found some money
You		received a letter from America
I		finished dinner

Cycle 10

M_1

aḍutta vāram inda nērattukkulle,	nān ularadai muḍichittiruppēn
aḍutta māsan inda	nān nilattai paṅpaduti-īruppēn
nalaikku	nān cholam payiritiruppēn
nalannikku	nān nel nattiruppēn
rendu varattukkele	nān oṭṭu payiriṭṭiruppēn
	nān ulávukāl nātíruppēn

M_2
eppō, nīnga ularadai muḍichiruppīngo
aḍutta māsam, inda nēraṭṭukkuḷḷe, nān ularadai nudichiruppēn
aḍutta nāsan
nā́laikku
nālanikku
renḍu vāraṭṭukkule

C_1
eppō, nīnga ularadai muḍichiruppīnga?
aḍutta vāram, inda nēraṭṭukkulle, nān ularadai mudichiruppēn

C_2
aḍutta vāram, inda nērattukkulle, nīnga enna seyiruppīnga?
aḍutta vāram, inda nērattukkulle, nān elaradai muḍichiruppēn

Cycle 10

M_1	By this time next week	I will have finished	plowing
	next month		preparing the land
	tomorrow		planting cholam
	the day after tomorrow		transplanting paddy
	in 2 weeks		making furrows

M_2 When will you have finished plowing?
By this time next week what will you have done?
next month
tomorrow
the day after tomorrow
in 2 weeks

C_1 When will you have finished plowing?
I will have finished plowing by this time next week.

C_2 By this time next week what will you have done?
By this time next week I will have finished plowing.

Cycle 11

M_1 nān indiyāvukku varattukku munnāle (mundi)
indiya sāppāḍu sāppittirukkēn
indiya uḍai uduttirukkēn
indiya paḷakka valakkangale paḍichchirukkēn
indiya miṭṭāigal rusipāttirukkēn
indiya pāṭṭugal padiyirukkēn
indiya vivasāyam padichchieukkēn
indiya vilaiyāṭṭugal vilaiyadi-irukkēn

M_2 indiyāvukku varattukku mundi ninga indiya uṇavu sappiṭṭirukkīngalā?
indiya uḍai uḍutti-irukkīngalā
indiya paḷakka vaḷakkangali paḍichchirukkīngalā
indiya miṭṭāigal(ai) rusipāttirukkīngalā
indiya pāṭṭugal(ai) pādiyirukkīngalā
indiya vivasāyam padichchirukkīngalā
indiya cinemā pattirukkīngalā
indiya vilaiyāṭṭugal viladi-irukkīngalā

C_1 indiyāvukku varattukku mundi nīnga indiya uṇavu sappiṭṭirukkīngalā?
nān indiyāvukku varattukku mundi, indiya uṇavu sappiṭṭirukkēn

Cycle 11

M_1 I had eaten Indian food before I come to India.
worn the Indian clothes
learned about Indian customs
tasted Indian sweets
sung Indian songs
studied Indian agriculture
seen Indian movies
played Indian games

M_2 Had you eaten Indian food before coming to India?
worn Indian clothes
learned about Indian customs
tasted Indian sweets
sung Indian songs
studied Indian agriculture
seen Indian movies
played Indian games

C_1 Had you eaten Indian food before coming to India?
I had eaten Indian food before coming to India

Cycle 12

M_1 nīnga rendu acre illē mūnu 'acre'u payiruṭṭīṉgannu nān ninachēn
nāllu illē anju 'acre'u aru̱vadai senjīngannu
pādi illē ellā payirum vittīugannu nān ninachēn
konjam vayalukku illē ellā vayalukkum pāsunum̱ senjīngannu nān ninachēn
sadāranu cholam illē viliya oṭṭu cholam vargīningannu nān ninachēn

M_2 nīnga enna ninachīnga?

C_1 nīnga enna ninachīnga?
nīnga rendu acre illē mūru 'acre'u payiruṭṭīngannu nān ninachēn

M_1 I thought that you had cultivated 3 acres not 2.
harvested 5 acres not 4
sold all the crop not half.
irrigated the entire field, not part of it.
bought hybrid seed not regular

M_2 What had you thought?

C_1 What had you thought?
I thought that you had cultivated 3 acres not 2.

Drill for Cycles 10, 11, 12

nānga appattān vandōm   maḻai pēnjudu
vittōm
velayai ārambichōm
velayai muḍichōm
sāppāttai sāppitōm (sāppāttai muḍichōm)
tunigale tuvaichōm

nānga varattukkulle avanga kadaiyai tirandiṭṭānga nudittānga
villakugale vittuṭṭānga
mara samangale vangiṭṭānga
'tabal' koḍuttiṭṭānga

nān grābagam vachchirundēn
avan marandu poyiṭṭān
aval tīrmānam seiyalē (tīrmānikkale)
nānga yosanai solalē
nīnga vistarikkalē
avanga vākku vādam sciyalē

nān ēmandu ponēn
avan santtośama irukkale
aval payappadale
nānga nambi rukkale
nīnga adairiyapadale
avanga utsāgapaduttapadale

Drill for Cyles 10, 11, 12

We had just	arrived	when it began to rain.
	left	
	started work	
	finished work	
	eaten the meat	
	washed our clothes	

They had	opened the shop	by the time we arrived.
	closed the shop	
	sold the shop	
	bought the furniture	
	delivered the mail	
	ordered the tools	

I had remembered.
He had not forgotten.
She had not decided.
We had not made a suggestion.
You had not explained.
They had not argued.

I	had	been	disappointed.
He	had not		happy
She			frightened
We			hopeful
You			discouraged
They			encouraged

Grammar Notes

A. Conditional (present)

1. Formation:

Postitive
past tense + personal endings + /-nā/
or
past tense + /iṭṭāl/ or /-āl/

Negative
infinitive + /-lēna/

2. Agreement:
Where personal endings are required they must agree in gender and number with the subject of the sentence.

3. Use:
To express the condition under which an action will (not) occur in the future.
eg.

nīnga nēra mūnu maiyilu pōnīnganā, Muruganudaya pannailē sēruvinga
If you go straight 3 miles, you will reach Murugana's farm.
Kamala vēlaiyē muḍichchiṭṭāl Mādrāsukku pōgalām
If Kamala finishes her work she can go to Madras.
Gōpālum Kamalāvum innaikku vēlaiyē mudikkalēna avanga nalaikku mudippānga
If Gopal and Kamala don't finish their work today, they will finish it tomorrow.

B. Conditional (past)

1. Formation:

Positive
participial stem + /irundā(l)/

Negative
participial stem + /irukkāviṭṭāl/

2. Agreement:
one form

3. Use:
   To express a condition under which an action would have (not) occured in the past.
   eg.
   Rāmān vēlaiyai mudichchirundā, tavunukku pōiruppān
   If Raman had finished his work, he would have gone to town.
   nān pīs kōrai serndirukkaviṭṭāl paḍichchu konḍu iruppēn
   If I hadn't joined the Peace Corps, I would have continued studying

C. Subjunctive

1. Formation:

   Positive
   infinitive + /-lām/ or /-ṇum/

   Negative
   infinitive + vēnḍām

2. Agreement:
   one form
3. Use:
   To express permission or probability.
   eg.
   Kamala Mādrāsukku pōgalāmā?
   May Kamala go to Madras?
   Kamala Mādrāsukku pōga vēndām
   Kamala may not go to Madras
   Sītā miṭṭāi seiyalām
   Sītā might make sweets

D. Past Tense

In addition to the simple past tense...eg. vanden (I come) mucichchen (I finished) past action may be expressed by three other forms of the past tense, the past present tense, the past past tense, and the past future tense.

Grammar Notes (cont'd)

D. Past Tense (cont'd)

1. Formation:

All three of these tenses are formed by adding either the present, past, or future forms of the verb 'to be' to the participial stem.

past present
participial stem + /-irukk-/ + personal endings

past past
participial stem + /-irund-/ + personal endings

past future
participial stem + /-irupp-/ + personal endings

2. Agreement:

Personal endings must agree in gender and number with the subject of the sentence.

3. Use:

To express action (to be) completed before the main action of the sentence or action completed over a period of time.

eg.

Perumāl ēṭṭkanave vālaiyai muḍichchirukkān
Perumal has already finished the work
Rāman velāiyai muḍichchirunda, tavunukku pōiruppān
- If Raman had finished his work, he would have gone to town

Washing Clothes

1. tuṇiye koḻattankaraikku eḍuttukkittu pōrēn
2. taṇṇile pōṭṭu nallā nanachchu, tuvaikkara kallule pōḍarēn

3. apparam, tuṇikki sōppu pōḍarēn
4. konja neram tuṇiye ūravaikkarēn

5. piragu, tuvaikkara kallulẹ nalla aḍichchu, tuvaikkirēn
6. aḍikkaḍi, tuṇile taṇṇi telichchu kaṡakkarēn

7. alukku pōnadum, tuṇiye taṇṇile alaṡi piḷiyarēn
8. piragu, tuṇiye pirichchu údari, veiyile ulattarēn

1. tuṇiye koḻattankaraikku eḍuttukkiṭṭu pōnga
2. taṇṇile pōṭṭu nallā nanachchu, tuvaikkara kallule pōdunga

3. apparam, tuṇikki sōppu pōdunga
4. konja neram tuṇiye ūra vaiyunga

5. piragu, tuvaikkara kallulẹ nalla aḍichchu, tuvaiyunga
6. aḍikkaḍi, tuṇile taṇṇi telichchu kasakkunga

7. aḷukku pōnadum, tuṇiye taṇṇile alaṡi piḷiyunga
8. piragu, tuṇiye pirichchu údari, veiyille ulattunga

Washing Clothes

1. I am taking the clothes to the bank of the Tank.
2. Soak it good in water and place it on the washing stone.

3. Then I add soap to the cloth.
4. I let the cloth lay for a while (for the soap to seep in).

5. Then I wash the clothes by beating them hard on the washing stone.
6. Often, I sprinkle water and rinse the clothes.

7. After the dirt goes away, rinse the cloth in water and squeeze the water out.
8. Then I spread them, pat them, dry them in the sun.

Washerman

1. vaṇṇān kālayiḷē, vāḍikkakāranga vīṭṭukku pōrān
2. aḷukku tuṇigale eṇṇarān
3. tuṇigale vīṭṭukku konḍuvarān
4. tuṇiyilē vaṇṇānkuri pōḍarān
5. tuṇiye mūṭṭai kaṭṭarān
6. mūṭṭaye kaḷude mēle vachchu, kulattankaraikki konḍu pōrān
7. tuṇiye taṇṇile nanachchu, sōppu pōḍarān
8. konja nēram, ūra vaikkarān
9. piragu, taṇṇi telichchu kasakkarān
10. tuṇiye, tuvakkara kallule aḍichchu tuvakkarān
11. piḷinju, veyililē kāya pōḍarān
12. apparam, tuṇigalē mūṭṭai kaṭṭarān
13. kaḷude mēle vachchu, vīṭṭukku konḍu varān
14. istri poṭṭile neruppu pōḍarān
15. piragu, tuṇikki istri pōḍarān
16. tuṇiye maḍikkarān
17. aḍukki vaikkarān
18. vāḍikkakaranga vīṭṭukku konḍu pōi koḍukkarān

Washerman

1. Washerman goes to customers' houses in the morning.
2. Counts the soiled clothes.
3. Brings home the clothes.
4. Puts 'dhoby marks' on the clothes.
5. Ties them up into bundle.
6. Loading the bundle on the donkey, takes it to the bank of the tank.
7. Wets the clothes in water and applies soap.
8. Keeps the clothes soaked for sometime.
9. Then sprinkles water and rinses.
10. Beats and rinses the clothes on the 'washing stone'.
11. Squeezes the water out, and lets them dry in the sun.
12. Then, he bundles the clothes.
13. Loading it on the donkey, brings it home.
14. Makes fire inside his 'ironing box'.
15. Then, irons the clothes.
16. Folds the clothes.
17. Piles them up.
18. Takes them (back) to customers' houses.

Laundry Instructions

1. Perumāĺ, inge vā ,
2. yen aḷukku ṭuṇigaĺe kondu vā
3. inda tuṇigaĺe vannān kiṭṭe pōḍanum
4. innikkị vaṇṇān vaṛuvan
5. tuṇigaĺe nallā velukka sollu
6. kaĺar śattē anju, velle śattē mūnu, kāl śattē nālu tundu āru,
   kaikuṭṭe renḍu -- mottam iruvadu tuṇi
7. yeppō tuṇi tirumbi ḳiḍaikkum nu kēlu
8. marakkādē, nallā velukkaṇum nu sollu
9. romba kanji pōḍa vēnḍām nu sollu

1. Perumal, come here.
2. Bring my soiled clothes.
3. These clothes should go to 'Dhoby'.
4. Dhoby will come today.
5. Tell him to wash them good.
6. Color shirts five; white shirts three; pants four; towel six; handkerchief
   two -- total twenty clothes.
7. Ask him when we will get the clothes back.
8. Don't forget, tell him to wash them good.
9. Tell him not to use too much starch.

Tailor

1. vīṭṭu tiṇṇayilē, taiyakkāran, kaḍai vachchirukkān
2. taiyakkāran, kālayilē ombadu maṇikki kaḍaye tirukkirān
3. vāḍikka kāranga, tuṇiye, kaḍakki kondu varānga; sila samayam, taiyakkāran,
    vādikka kāranga viṭṭukku pōi, tuṇiye vāngikkiṭṭu varān
4. taiyakkāran alavu eḍukkarān
5. tuṇiye katirikōlāle veṭṭarān
6. taiyal miśanle kuḍuttu, tekkarān
7. apparam, kaiyāle, taiyal podarān
8. vāḍikka kāranga tuṇiye vāngikiṭṭu pōrānga
9. paṇam koḍukkaranga
10. sila samayam, taiyakkāran, tuṇiye kondu pōi koḍukkarān
11. paṇam vāngikkirān

1. The tailor has his shop on the 'stone platform' of his house.
2. Tailor opens his shop at 9 o'clock in the morning.
3. The customers bring their clothes to the shop; sometimes, the tailor goes
    to the customers' houses and brings the clothes.
4. He takes measurements.
5. He cuts the cloth with scissors.
6. Puts them to sewing machine and stitches (sewing).
7. Then sews by hand.
8. Customers come and take their clothes.
9. Pay money.
10. Sometimes, the tailor takes the clothes (to their houses).
11. Takes money.

Hiring a Servant

1. un pēr yenna?
   yen pēr Mārimuttu

2. unakku yenna vayasu?
   iruvatanju vayasunga

3. unakku koḷundēnga undā?
   yenakku innum kalyāṇam āgalīnga

4. idukku munnālē nī yengē vēle senjē, Māri?
   pakkattu ūrle, ōttalle samayalkāranā vēle pattenunga

5. unakku 'military' sāppaḍu samaikka teriyuma?
   seivēnunga

6. sa̱ri, unakku yenna sambalam vēṇum?
   nīngalē pattu kudunga

7. mudalle māsam muppadu rūva tarēn; nī nallā vēle pāttā,
       apparam pōttu kodukkarēn, sammadamā?
   āgaṭṭunga. nān yeppōlēndu vēlekku varaṭṭum?

8. nālakki kālayilē ēḷu maṇikki vā, Māri
   nalladunga

Hiring a Servant

1. What is your name?
My name is Marimuthu.

2. What's your age?
25 years old.

3. Do you have children?
I am not married yet.

4. Where did you work before, Mari?
I worked as a cook in a hotel in the neighboring town.

5. Do you know how to cook 'military' food? (meaning 'nonvegetarian')
I will do.

6. Okay. What pay do you want?
I leave it to you, Sir. (Give whatever you think best)

7. I give (will give) 30 rupees a month, first. If you work well, then I will add and give. Agreeable?
Okay. From when should I come to work?

8. Come tomorrow morning at seven, Mari.
Yes. (Sir)

Firing a Servant

1. Mārimuttu, un kiṭṭe oru viśayam pēsaṇum
yennanga?

2. nāl̇ayilirundu nī vēlaikki vara vēṇḍām, Māri
yēnga? yen mēlē yenna tappunga?

3. mun pōlē nī akkarayā vēle seiyalē; nī nērattule vēlekki varadille;
    suddamā vēle pakkara dillē; ittanai nāl poruttu kiṭṭēn; inimē muḍiyādu
inda oru taḍavai mannichchuḍunga

4. illē, Māri, mudiyādu. innoru ālu vachchiṭṭēn; avan nāl̇ayilirundu vēlekki
    varān.
sarīnga, unga iśṭem

5. unakku nān yeval̇avu bākki taruṇum?
padinanju rūvanga

6. indā, padinanju ruvā, poī va, Māri!

Firing a Servant

1. Marimuthu. Come here. I have to talk to you about a matter.
What is it? Please, say it.

2. You don't have to come to work from tomorrow, Mari.
Why? What mistake have I done?

3. You don't work with interest, as you did before, You don't come to work on time. You don't work clean. I tolerated so long. I can't anymore.
Please pardon me this time.

4. No, Mari. I can't. I have engaged another person. He cames to work from tomorrow.
All right. As you wish.

5. How much balance do I owe you?
Fifteen rupees.

6. Here it is, fifteen rupees. You may go, Mari.

Doctor and Nurse - Vaccination

1. dākṭarum narsum grāmattukku varānga
2. grāmaṯtu jananga oru iḍattule kūḍarānga
3. kuḷandīnga, periyavanga -- ellārum irukkānga
4. dākṭarum narsum ūsi-marundu konḍu varānga
5. jananga varisaya nikkirānga
6. narsu, ūsiye kodikkara taṉṉile pōṭṭu, suddam seiyaraí
7. ellārukkum, dāktar, ūsi kúttarāru
8. ov vottarā vandu, ūsi kuttikkirānga

1. The doctor and nurse come to the village
2. The people of the village assemble at one place.
3. Children, grown-ups -- all are there.
4. The doctor and nurse bring with them 'vaccination medicine'.
5. The people stand in a row.
6. The nurse cleans the needle by dropping it in boiling water.
7. The doctor vaccinates all the people.
8. One by one, they come and get vaccinated

Sickness - People

1. adu yārunga?
   adu yen tagappanār

2. avarukku yenna oḍambu?
   nālu nālā romba kāchchal

3. āspatirikki aḷachchukkiṭṭu pōnīngaḷā?
   āmānga, nēttu aḷachchukiṭṭu pōnēnunga

4. dākṭar yenna sonnāru?
   kulīr kāchchal nu sonnāru

5. yēdavadu marundu koduttārā?
   āmānga, koduttāru

6. sīkkiram, ellām sariya pōyiḍum, kavala paḍā dīnga
   kaḍavul tān kappāttaṇunga

1. Who is that?
   That is my father

2. Is he not well?
   He has been having high fever for the last four days.

3. Did you take him to the hospital?
   Yes. Yesterday I took him to the hospital.

4. What did the doctor say?
   He said it was 'cold fever'.

5. Did he give any medicine?
   Yes. He did.

6. Everything will be alright soon, Don't worry.
   Oh! God help us.

Sickness - Animal

1. unga pasu māṭṭukku yenna vyādi?
   'komari nōi' ńu solrānga

2. kālnaḍe āspatirikki kondu pōnīngaḷā?
   illīnga. āspatiri romba dūram irukkudinga

3. nān unga māṭṭe pākkalāmā?
   ungaḷukku māḍugaḷe patti teriyumā?

4. konjam konjam teriyum. kālnaḍe vaidiyam patti paḍichchirukkēn
   yeppaḍiyāvadu udavi seiyunga

5. yennālē muḍinjadu seiyarēn
   nīnga nallā iruppīnga, inda mādu settupōnā, yengaḷukku poḷappu pōyidunga

6. kavala paḍadīnga, māṭṭukku ūśi pōṭṭa sariyayidunga

1. What is your cow suffering from?
   They say it is 'kow mari'. (a cattle disease)

2. Did you take it to the veterinary hospital?
   No, the hospital is very far away.

3. Shall I take a look at the cow?
   Do you know about cows?

4. I know a little. I have studied about veterinary science.
   Somehow help us.

5. I (will) do whatever I can.
   God bless you. If this cow dies, we will lose our livelihood.

6. Don't worry. It will be alright if the cow is inoculated.

Accident

1. terukkōdiyilē oru vibattunga
   yenna āchchu?
2. oru chinna koḷandeye mādu muṭṭiḍichchunga
   koḷandekki yenna āchchu? sikkiram sollu
3. mādu kīlē talli, manḍayilẹ nalla kāyam! ānā uyir tappichudunga
   āspatirikki kondu pōnāngaḷa?
4. āmānga. adē māṭṭe vanḍiyile pūṭṭi, kulandeye āspatirikki konḍu pōnānga
   sari, ippo koḷendaikki yeppadi irukku?
5. paravā illīnga. sīkkiram guṇam āyiḍum nu ḍāktar solrāru

1. An accident at the street corner.
   What happened?
2. A bullock ran over a little child.
   What happened to the child? Say quick.
3. The bullock pushed the child down; severe injury on head. But life saved.
   Did they take (it) to the hospital?
4. Yes. They took (it) to the hospital by the cart drawn by the same bullock.
   That is alright, how is the child now?
5. Not so bad! Doctor says the child will be on soon.

Section F

Page

Cycles and Drills 1-12 213-242

Grammar Notes 243-245
  'to...' (infinitive) 243
  comparison 244
  'because of having...en(ed)' 244
  'by having...en(ed)' 'by ...ing' 244
  'without...ing' 244
  present participle 244
  past participle 245

Supplements 246-263
  sample survey form 246
  land tenure 247
  land and yield 248
  harnessing bullocks 250
  surveying land 251
  manuring, weeding, top-dressing 252
  plant protection, harvesting 253
  irrigation 254
  ADT$_{27}$ paddy part 1 255
  part 2 257
  CO$_7$ ragi demonstration 258
  hybrid bajra demonstration 260
  hybrid cholam demonstration 262

Cycle 1

M_1 nān ṭesanukku 'tikat' vānga pōrēn
nān ṡelam pōga ṭikaṭ vānga pȯrēn
nān vidumuraiyai kaḷikka selam pōrēn
nān ōivvu edukka vidumurai edukkirēn
adutta vāram nalla vēlai seiya ōivvu edukka veṇum

M_2 nīnga edukku ṭesanukku pōrīnga?
nīnga edukku ṭikaṭ vānginīngā
nīnga edukku selạṭukku porīngā
nīnga edukku vidumurai edukkīringā
nīnga edukku ōivvu edukkaṇum

C_1 nīnga edukku tesanukku pōrīnga?
nān tikat vānga tesanukku pōrēn

Cycle 1

M_1 I am going to the railroad station to buy a ticket.
I am going to buy a ticket to go to Salem.
I am going to go to Salem to take a vacation.
I am going to take a vacation to get some rest.
I want to get some rest to work harder next week.

M_2 Why are you going to the railroad station?
Why are you going to buy a ticket?
Why are you going to go to Salem?
Why are you going to take a vacation?
Why do you want to get some rest?

C_1 Why are you going to the railroad station?
I am going to the railroad station to buy a ticket.

Cycle 2

M_1 'Rocky' malaigaĺ Nilagiriyai viḍa uyaram
Amerikkavaiviḍa Indiyavil koḍaikale veppam adigam
Indiavaiviḍa Amerikkavil kuĺirkala kulir adigam
Amerika mādugal Indiya madugalai viḍa koĺuttadu
Indiya kōlikunjugal Amerikka kōḷikuńjugaĺai viḍa sirriyavai

M_2 'Rocky' malaigaĺ Nilagiri mādiri irukkā?
Amerikkavil Indiyavai pōla veppam irukkā?
Indiyavil Amerikka pōla kulir irukkā?
Amerikka mādugal Indiya mādugal mādiri irukkā?
Amerikka kōḷi kunjugal Indiya kōli kunjugal mādiri irukkā?

C_1 'Rocky' malaigaḷ́ Nilagiri mādiri irukkā?
'Rocky' malaigaĺ Nilagiriyai viḍa uyaram

Cycle 2

M_1 The Rocky mountains are higher than the Nilgiris.
American cows are fatter than Indian cows.
Indian chickens are smaller than American chickens.
Summer is hotter in India than in America.
Winter is colder in America than in India.

M_2 Are the Rocky mountains like the Nilgiris?
Are American cows like Indian cows?
Are American chickens like Indian chickens?
Is it as hot in America as in India?
Is it as cold in India as in America?

C_1 Are the Rocky mountains like the Nilgiris?
The Rocky mountains are higher than the Nilgiris.

Drill for Cycle 2

Repetition Drill

nān unnai viḍa uyaram; nī ennai viḍa kuĺĺam
nān unnai viḍa periyavai; nī ennai viḍa siriyavar
nān unnai viḍa paṇakarar; nī ennai viḍa eḷai
nān unnai viḍa jakkirattai; nī ennai viḍa romba ajākkiradai

Rāman Rameśai viḍa nalla māṇavan
Rameś Rāmanai mādiri malla māṇavan ille

Rāmanukku Rameś mādiri adirṡtam ille
Rameś Rāmanuvai viḍa adirṡtasāli

Rāman Rameśai pōla kaĺaippā illẹ
Rāmesukku Ramanuvai viḍa kaĺaippu adigam

Rāman Rameś pola kurumbukkāran ille
Rameś Rāmanuvai viḍa kurumbakkāran

Rāmanukku Rameśai pōla urchāgam ille
Rameśukku Rāmanuvai viḍa urchāgam adigam

Drill for Cycle 2

Repetition Drill

I am taller than you; you are shorter than me.
I am older than you; you are younger than me.
I am wealthier than you; you are poorer than me.
I am more careful than you; you are more careless than me.

Raman is a better student than Ramesh.
    Ramesh is not as good a student as Raman.

Raman isn't as fortunate as Ramesh.
    Ramesh is more fortunate than Raman.

Raman isn't as tired as Ramesh.
    Ramesh is more tired than Raman.

Raman isn't as mischievous as Ramesh.
    Ramesh is more michievous than Raman.

Raman isn't as cheerful as Ramesh.
    Ramesh is more cheerful than Raman.

Cycle 3

M$_1$ grāmmakile Rāmanuḍaya gōdumai ushandadu
avan adiga viḷaikku vipān
Pullayavudaya gōdumai Rāmanuḍayadu pōla nalladu ille
avan virḳa mayaichikka māṭṭān
grāmmatiḷe Sītāvundaya muttai periśu
avaḷ adai adiga vilaikku virpāl
Venkammạvuḍayadu Sītāvudaya pōla periśu ille
avaḷ adai muyarchikka māṭṭāl
grāmatiḷe Pollammavuḍaya kūdaigaḷ urudiyānadu
avaḷ adai adiga vilaiḳḳi virpaḷ
Mangammạvudaya kūdaigal Sītāvudayadai pōla urudi ille
avaḷ adai virka muyarchikka māṭṭāl

M$_2$ en Rāman gōdumaiyai adiga vilaikki virpān?
en Pullạyya avanuḍaya gōdumaiyai virka muyarchikka māṭṭān?
Sītā en avaḷuḍaya muttaigalai adiga vilaikki virpāl?
en Venkamma avaluḍaya muttaigalai virka muyaichikka māṭṭāl?
en Pollamma avaḷudaya kūdaigalai adiga vilaikku virpāl?
en Mangamma avaluḍaya kūdaigalai virka muyarchikka māṭṭāl?

Cycle 3

M_1 Raman's wheat is the best in the village.
    He will sell it for a high price.
Pullayya's wheat isn't as good as Raman's.
    He will not try to sell it.
Sita's eggs are the largest in the village.
    She will sell them for a high price.
Venkamma's eggs aren't as large as Sita's.
    She will not try to sell them.
Polamma's baskets are the strongest in the village.
    She will sell them for a high price.
Mangamma's baskets aren't as strong as Polamma's
    She will not try to sell them.

M_2 Why will Raman sell his wheat for a high price?
    Why will Pullayya not try to sell his wheat?
Why will Sita sell her eggs for a high price?
    Why will Venkamma not try to sell her eggs?
Why will Polamma sell her baskets for a high price?
    Why will Mangamma not try to sell her baskets?

Cycle 4

M_1 niraya mil̇aga sāppiṭṭadāle enaḳku sīkku vāndadu
romba vēlai seidadāle enakku sīkku vāndadu
veilile romba nadandadāle enakku sīkku vāndada
niraya kal̇l̇u kudittadāle enakku udambukku vāndadu
niraya 'cigarette' pidittadāle enaḳku udambukku vāndadu
niraya ūrukāi sāppiṭṭadāle enakku sīkku vāndadu

M_2 en ungal̇ukku sikku vāndadu?

C_1 en ungal̇uḳku sikku vāndadu?
niraya milaga sāppiṭṭadāle enakku sīkku vāndadu

M_1 I got sick from eating too many chilies.
working too much
walking too much in the sun
drinking too much toddy
smoking too many cigarettes
taking too much pickle

M_2 Why did you get sick?

C_1 Why did you get sick?
I got sick from eating too many chilies.

Cycle 5

M_1 Gōpāl padukkayil paduttirundadāl udambu sari āchchu
Gōpāl marunda kudittadāl udambu sari āchchu
Gōpāl pattiyama irundadāl udambu sari āchchu
Gōpāl dinam udarpayirchi seidadāl udambu sari āchchu
Gōpāl yogāsanam seidadāl udambu sari āchchu

M_2 vaidyar illāmal Gōpālukku udambu eppadi sari āchchu?

C_1 vaidyar illāmal Gōpālukku udambu eppadi sari āchchu?
padukkayil paduttirundadāl Gōpālukku udambu sari āchchu

M_1 Gopal became well by resting in bed.
taking medicine
following a diet
exercising every day
doing yoga

M_2 Without a doctor how did Gopal become well?

C_1 Without a doctor how did Gopal become well?
Gopal became well by resting in bed.

Cycle 6

M_1 nān romba pēsāmāl (pēsāmāl) anda prasnayai teika muḍiyum
nān romba pēsi (pēsāmāl) anda prasnayai teka mudiyum
nān romba vākkuvādam seidu (vakkuvadam seiyāmāl) anda prasnayai tērka muḍiyum
nān niraya kettu (ketkāmāl) anda prasnayai tērka muḍiyum
nān niraya ōivvu eduttu (ōivu edukkāmāl) anda prasnayai tērke muḍiyum
nān romba damadittu (damadikkāmāl) anda prasnayai tērka muḍiyum
nān niraya padittu (padikkāmāl) anda prasnayai tērke muḍiyum
nān romba lateakki (lateakkāmāl) anda prasnayai tērke muḍiyum
nān niraya parttu (parkāmal) anda prasnayai tērke muḍiyum

M_2 anda prasnayai romba pēsāmāl ungalal tẹrkamudiyumā?
vākku vādam seiyāmāl ungalāl tērkamuḍiyumā
kētkāmāl ungalāl teṛkamudiyumā
ōivu edukkāmāl ungalāl terkamuḍiyumā
late akkamal
padikkāmāl
parkāmāl

anda prasnayai eppadi tērpīnga?

C_1 anda prasnayai romba pēsāmāl tērkamudiyumā?
ennal anda prasnayai romba pēsānāl tērkamuḍiyum

C_2 anda prasnayai eppadi tērpīnga?
ennal anda prasnayai romba pēsi tērkamuḍiyum

Cycle 6

M_1	I can solve that problem by (without)	too much talking. too much arguing too much asking resting delaying reading looking
M_2	Can you solve that problem without	too much talking? too much arguing too much asking resting delaying reading looking

How can you solve that problem?

C_1 Can you solve that problem without too much talking?
I can solve that problem without too much talking.

C_2 How can you solve that problem?
I can solve that problem by too much talking.

Cycle 7

M_1 Indiyāvile pūnul poṭṭukiṭṭirukkum amabangalai adikadi nām pāikirōm
Indiyāvile pottu veichukiṭṭirukkum pombalangalai adikkadi nām pārkkirōm
Indiyāvile mādu oṭṭikkiṭṭirukkum vivasāyigalai adikkadi nām pārkkir̲ōm
Indiyāvile ka̱rumbu kadichikiṭṭirukkum kuḷandangalai adikkadi nām pārkkirōm
Indiyāvile bīdi pidichukiṭṭirukkum āmbaḷangalai adikkadi nām pār̲kkirōm
Indiyāvile ūrukāi pottukiṭṭirukkum pombaḷangalai adikkadi nām pārkkirōm
Indiyāvile kabadi vilayadikiṭṭirukkum kuḷandangalai adikkadi nām pārkkirōm

M_2 Indiyāvile adikkadi enna pārkkirōm?

C_1 Indiyāvile adikkadi enna pārkkirōm?
Indiyāvile pūnul poṭṭukiṭṭirukkum

M_1 In India we often see, men wearing the sacred thread.
In India we often see, women wearing a buttu.
In India we often see, farmers driving bullocks.
In India we often see, children chewing sugar cane.
In India we often see, men smoking beedis.
In India we often see, women making pickles.
In India we often see, children playing Kabadi.

M_2 What do we often see in India?

C_1 What does one often see in India?
In India, one often sees men wearing a sacred thread.

Drill for Cycle 7

'France'le enna pārkkirōm?
'Mexico'vile
'Alaska'vile
'Havaii'le
'Russia'vile
'Japan'ile
'Africa'vile
'Saudi Aradia'vile

sigappu selai katti kondu irukkum pombaĺai Sītāvuḍaya akka-tangai
teruvile ōdikkondirukkum paiyan Sītāvuḍaya magan
valayal vān̄gikkondirukkum peṉ Sītāvudaya magal
aḻudu kondirukkum kuḻandai Sītāvudaya kuḻandai
kọilukku poikkondiruḱkum ālu Sītāvuḍaya ḱaṇavan

marattadiyil utkārndukkondirukkum ālidam kadidattai kodu

Drill for Cycle 7

What do we see in	France?
	Mexico
	Alaska
	Hawaii
	Russia
	Japan
	Africa
	Saudi Arabia

The	woman wearing the red sari	is Sita's	sister.
	boy running down the street		son
	girl buying bangles		daughter
	baby crying		baby
	man going to temple		husband

Give the letter to the man sitting under the tree.

Cycle 8

M₁ Rameṡ kadan kodutta kalappaiyi nettu Rāman uboyogichchān
avan kadan vāngira erkālil māttai kattinān
mudānettu uḷuda vayalukku anan māttai ōttikiṭṭu pōnān
avan kadan vāngina kalappaiyai kondu vayalai uḷudu muḍichchān
piragu avan vāngina parambāl nilattai mattapaduttinān
avan Sita kodutta sāppāttai sāppittān
sāppōttikku piragu marattadiyil irandā kattilil paduttān
ōivukku piragu kaliyil arambiṭṭa vēlayai seiya arambichchān
apparam Sita seida rātri sāppāṭṭai sāppiṭṭān

M₂ Rāman nettu enda kalappayai ubayōgichchān?
Rāman māttai enda erkālil kattinān?
Enda vayalukku Rāman mattai ōttikiṭṭu pōnān?
enda kalappaiyal Rāman itattai uḷudu muḍichchān?
Rāman enda parambāl nilattai mattapaduttinān?
enda kattilil Rāman paduttān?
enda velaiai Rāman ōivukku piragu seiya ārambichchān?
Rāman enda sāppāḍu sāppiṭṭān?

C₁ Rāman nettu enda kalappayai ubayōgittan?
nettu Rāman Rameś kadan kodutta kalappayai ubayogichchān

Cycle 8

M_1 Yesterday Raman used the plow Ramesh lent him.
He tied the bullocks to the araka he borrowed.
He drove the bullocks to the field he plowed the day before yesterday.
He finished plowing the field with the plow he borrowed.
Then he leveled the land with the leveller he brought.
He ate the lunch Sita gave him.
After lunch he lay down on the charpoi he put under a tree.
After resting he continued the work he started in the morning.
Then Raman ate the dinner Sita had prepared.

M_2 What plow did Raman use yesterday?
araka tie to the bullocks?
To what field did Raman drive the bullocks?
With what plow did Raman finish plowing the land?
With what leveller did Raman level the land
On what charpoi did Raman lay down?
On what work did Raman continue after rest?
What dinner did Raman eat?

C_1 What plow did Raman use yesterday?
Yesterday Raman used the plow Ramesh lent him.

Cycle 9

M_1 Sītā avaḷ snehidi seida paruppu raṣattai rusi pārkka vēṇumām
avaḷ kinattrilerundu vānda taṇṇiyaḷ kaikalai alambukirāl
avaḷ paruppu rasam vachirunda pattirattin mūḍiyai edukkirāl
avaḷ mejaimel vacha pāttirittil paruppai ūttarāl
avaḷ uttina paruppu resattai rusi parkiral
ah.̣ romba kārām
avaḷ kinattirelerundu kondu vanda taṇṇiai niraya kudittāḷ

M_2 enda paruppu rasaṭtai Sītāvukku rụsi pārka vēṇumām?
enda tanniyaḷ avaḷ kai kaḷuvikirāḷ?
enda pattirattilerundu avaḷ mudiai edụkkirāl?
paruppu rasattai enda pāttịrattil avaḷ uttarāl?
enda paruppu rasattai avaḷ rusi pārkkirāl?

C_1 enda paruppu rasaṭṭai Sītāvukku rusi pārkka vēṇumām?
Sītā, avaḷ snehidi seida paruppu rasattai rusi pārkka vēṇumām

Cycle 9

M_1 Sita wants to taste the pappu caru her friend made.
She washes her hands with the water she brought from the well.
She removes the cover from the dish the pappu caru was put in.
She pours the pappu into the dish she put on the table.
She tastes the pappu caru she poured.
Ah! too much chili!
She drinks a lot of the water she brought from the well.

M_2 What pappu caru does Sita want to taste?
With what water does she wash her hands?
From what dish does she remove the cover?
Into what dish does she pour the pappu caru?
What pappu caru does she taste?

C_1 What pappu caru does Sita want to taste?
Sita wants to taste the pappu caru her friend made.

Cycle 10

M_1 Gōpālum Kamalāvum indru seiyāda vēlaiai nālaikki seidu muḍippānga
avanga padichchu muḍikkada padangalai padichu mudippānga
avanga vāngāda paḻangalai vānginānga
avanga eḻudēda 'letter'kalai eḻudinānga
avanga kondu varāda kinattru taṇṇiai kondu varānga
avanga suddam seiyāda araikalai suddam seivānga
avanga ārambikkāda velaiyai ārambippānga

M_2 Gōpālum Kamalāvum enda vēlaiai nalaikki seivānga?
avanga enda pādangalai padippānga?
avanga enda paḻangalai vanguvānga?
avanga enda 'letter'kalai eḻuduvānga?
avanga enda kinattru taṇṇiai kondu varuvānga?
avanga enda arayai suddam seivānga?
avanga enda vēlaiyai ārambippānga?

C_1 Gōpālum Kamalāvum enda vēlaiai nālaikki seivānga?
Gōpālum Kamalāvum enda seiyāda vēlaiai nālaikki seidu muḍippānga

Cycle 10

M_1 Tomorrow Gopal and Kamala will finish the work they didn't do today.
They will study the lessons they couldn't finish.
They will buy the fruits they didn't buy.
They will write the letters they didn't write.
They will bring the well water they didn't bring.
They will clean the rooms they didn't clean.
They will start the work they didn't start.

M_2

What	work	will	Gopal and Kamala	do tomorrow?
	lessons		they	study
	fruits			buy
	letters			write
	well water			bring
	rooms			clean
	work			start

C_1 What work will Gopal and Kamala do tomorrow?
Tomorrow Gopal and Kamala will finish the work they didn't do today.

Cycle 11

M_1 nettu nīnga kattru kodutta Tamiḷ pāttai nān kattrukonden (ennum Kattrokoĺĺaville)
nettu nīnga peśinadai nān kettēṅ (ennum ketkaville)
nettu nīnga sollikodutta padāttai nān maranditten (ennum marakkalle)
nettu nīnga tanda yosaraikalai nān ninarvịl vaicherundēn (vaicherukalle)
nettu nīnga peśina vịvasayikaludan nān peṡinēn (ennum pesaiville)
nettu nīnga edutta aĺavukalai nān mātti vittēn (ennum mattaille)

M_2 nān nettu kaṭṭu koduṯṯa Tamiḷ pāttai kattukondāyā?
nān nettu peṡinadai nī kettaýā?
nān nettu sollikodutta pādattai̱ nī̱ maranduttiyā?
nān nettu tanda yosanaikalai nī ni̱narvu vaicherukayā?
nān nettu peśina vịvasayikaluḏan nī pesinayā?
nān nettu edutta aĺavukalai nī mattitteyā?

C_1 nān nettu k̲aṭṭukodutta Tamiḷ pāttai nī kattukondayā?
amām nān nīnga kattukodutta Tamiḷ pāttai kattukondēn ,,
ille nān nīnga kattukodutta Tamiḷ pāttai ennum kattukoĺĺaville

Cycle 11

M_1	I have (not)	learned	the	Tamil songs	you	taught me.
		heard		lecture		gave
		forgotten		lessons		taught
		remembered		suggestions		gave
		talked to		farmers		talked to
		changed		measurements		took

M_2 Have you learned yet the Tamil songs I taught you yesterday?
Have you heard yet the lecture I gave yesterday?
Have you forgotten yet the lesson I taught you yesterday?
Have you remembered yet the directions I gave you yesterday?
Have you talked to yet the farmer I talked to yesterday?
Have you changed yet the measurements I made yesterday?

C_1 Have you learned the Tamil songs I taught you yesterday?
Yes, I have learned the Tamil songs you taught me yesterday.
No, I haven't yet learned the Tamil songs you taught me yesterday.

Drill for Cycles 8, 9, 10, 11

Question and Answer Drill

Q. nīnga padicha pustagam edu?
A. nān padicha pustagam idu

Q. nīnga eḷudina 'letter'gal̄ enge irukku?
A. nān eḷudina 'leller'gal̄ ange irukku

Q. nīnga vāngina madu evvalavu perisu?
A. nān vīngina madu ivvalavu perisu

Q. nīnga pōna kadaiteru evvalavu dūram
A. nān pōna kadaiteru oru 'mile'dūram

Q. nīnga kadan vāngina karuvikal yaruḍayavai?
A. nān kadan vāngina karuvikal ungaluḍayavai

Q. nīnga pesikkiṭṭurenda vivasayi yār?
A. nān pesikiṭṭerunda vivasayi Rāman

Q. nīnga rusipārtta paruppu rasam eppadi irundadu?
A. nan rusipārtta paruppu rasam karamai irundadu

Q. nīnga sonna paḷamoḷi enna?
A. nān sonna paḷamoḷi idu dān 'nīnga edāvadu soliādairundāl sollunga'

(avai mōrukkaga vandāl en pattirattai marakkaṇum)

Drill for Cycles 8, 9, 10, 11

Question and Answer Drill

Q. Which is the book you read?
A. That is the book I read.

Q. Where are the letters you wrote?
A. There are the letters I wrote.

Q. How large is the bullock you bought?
A. The bullock I bought is this large.

Q. How far is the bazaar you went to?
A. The bazaar I went to is one mile away.

Q. Whose implements are the ones that you borrowed?
A. Your implements are the ones that I borrowed.

Q. Who is the farmer you talked to?
A. Raman is the farmer I talked to.

Q. How is the pappu caru you tasted?
A. The pappu caru I tasted is hot.

Q. What is the proverb you quoted?
A. The proverb I quoted is 'if you're going to say something then say it'

(if she has come for buttermilk then why has she hidden the pot?)

Drill for Cycles 8, 9, 10, 11

Transformation Drill

1. nānga indru seiyāda vēlaiya nālai seidu mudippōm
nānga indru vēlai seidu muḍikkaville
nālai seidu mudippōm

2. nānga indru uḷada vayalai nālai uḷuvōm
nānga indru vayalai uḷuvom
nālai uḷuvōm

3. nānga indru tūvada urattai nālai tuvuvōm
nānga indru uram tūvaille
nālai uram tuvuvōm

4. nānga indru taṇṇi paichāda nilattikku nālai taṇṇi paichuvōm
nānga indru vilattikku taṇṇi paichalle
nālai taṇṇi paichuvōm

5. nānga indru paḷudu pārkkada kalappaiai nālai paḷudu pārppōm
nānge indru kalappaiai paḷudu pārkalle
nālai paḷudu parppōm

6. nānga indru padikkāda 'cycle'ai nālai padippōm
nānga indru 'cycle' padikille
nālai padippōm

7. nānga indru tuvaikkāda tuniai nālai tuvaippōm
nānga indru tuni tuvaikalle
nālai tuvaippōm

Drill for Cycles 8, 9, 10, 11

Transformation Drill

1. We will finish the work tomorrow we didn't do today.
   We didn't finish the work today;
   we will finish it tomorrow.

2. We will plow the field tomorrow we didn't plow today.
   We didn't plow the field today;
   we will plow it tomorrow.

3. We will spread the fertilizer tomorrow we didn't spread today.
   We didn't spread the fertilizer today;
   we will spread it tomorrow.

4. We will irrigate the land tomorrow we didn't irrigate today.
   We didn't irrigate the land today;
   we will irrigate it tomorrow.

5. We will fix the plow tomorrow we didn't fix today.
   We didn't fix the plow today;
   we will fix it tomorrow.

6. We will learn the cycle tomorrow we didn't learn today.
   We didn't learn the cycle today;
   we will learn it tomorrow.

7. We will wash the clothes tomorrow, we didn't wash today.
   We didn't wash the clothes today;
   we will wash them tomorrow.

Cycle 12

M_1 Sīta neram irukkumbodu kadaiteruvukku pōvāĺ
kadạiteruvukku vāndadanāḷe engu ,nalla kaikari kidaikkumo angu povāl
avaĺukku piditta mādiri vānguvāĺ

Rāman neram irukkumbodu kadaileruvukku pōvān
kadaiteruvukku vāndadanāle engu urudiyāna karuvikal kidaikkumo angu pōvān
avanukku pidatta mādiri karuvikalai vānguvān

Gōpāl neram irukkumbodu kadaiteruvukku pōvān
kadaiterukku vāndadanāle engu pandu gōli pattam kidaikkumo angu pōvān
avanukku piditta mādiri vānguvān

Kamala neram irukkum kadaiteruvukku pōvāl
kadạiterurvukku vāndadāle engu ṇalla kilinjal kidaikkumo angu pōvāl
avaĺukku piditta mādiri vānguvāĺ

M_2

Sītā	eppo kadaiteruvukku	pōvāl?
Rāman		pōvān
Gōpāl		pōvān
Kamala		pōvāl

Sītā	kadaiteruvirkku vāndadāl enge	pōvāl?
Rāman		pōvān
Gōpāl		pōvān
Kamala		pōvāl

Sītā	enda mādiri	kaikari yānguvāĺ?
Rāman		karuvikaĺ vānguvān
Gōpāl		pandu goli ,pattam vāṇguvān
Kamala		kilanjalkaĺ vānguvāl

C_1 Sītā eppo kadaiteruvukku pōvāl?
Sītā neram irukkumbodu kadaiteruvukku pōvāl

Cycle 12

M_1 Sita will go to the bazaar whenever she has time.
Having come to the bazaar, she will go wherever she can find good vegetables.
She will buy whatever kinds she likes.

Raman will go to the bazaar whenever he has time.
Having come to the bazaar, he will go wherever he can find strong tools.
He will buy whatever kinds of tools he likes.

Gopaludu will go to the bazaar whenever he has time.
Having come to the bazaar, he will go wherever he can find balls, marbles and kites.
He will buy whatever kinds he likes.

Kamala will go to the bazaar whenever she has time.
Having come to the bazaar, she will go wherever she can find good sea shells.
She will buy whatever kinds she likes.

M_2 When will Sita go to the bazaar?
When will Raman go to the bazaar?
When will Gopaludu go to the bazaar?
When will Kamala go to the bazaar?

Having come to the bazaar, where will Sita go?
Having come to the bazaar, where will Raman go?
Having come to the bazaar, where will Gopaludu go?
Having come to the bazaar, where will Kamala go?

What kinds of vegetables will Sita buy?
What kinds of tools will Raman buy?
What kinds of balls, marbles and kites will Gopaludu buy?
What kinds of sea shells will Kamala buy?

C_1 When will Sita go to the bazaar?
Sita will go to the bazaar whenever she has time.

Grammar Notes

A. 'to ...' (infinitive)

1. Formation:

infinitive + verb

eg. nān ṭesanukku ṭikat vanga pōrān
I am going to the station to buy a ticket

B. Comparison

1. 'than'

object (pro)noun + object marker - vida

eg. 'Rocky' malaigaĺ Nilagiriyai viḍa uyaram
The Rocky mountains are higher than the Nilgiris

2. 'like'

object (pro)noun + object marker + pola (madiri)

eg. 'Rocky' malaigal̇ Nilagiriyai pōla irukkā?
Are the Rocky mountains like the Nilgiris?

Note - when 'mādiri' is used, the object marker may be dropped.
eg. 'Rocky' malaigaĺ Nilagiri mādiri irukkā?

Note - 'pōla' is also used to express the idea, 'as...as...'
eg. Rāman Rameśai pōla kalaippā ille
Raman isn't as tired as Ramesh

C. 'because of having...en(ed)'
1. Formation:

participial stem + /-dāle/

eg. niraya miĺaga sāppitadāle enakku sīkku vāndadu
I got sick from eating too many chilies

D. 'by having...en(ed)' 'by...ing'
1. Formation:

participial stem + /-dal/ + udambu

eg. Gōpāl yogāsanam seidadāl udambu sariai āchchu
Gopal became well by doing yoga

E. 'without...ing'
1. Formation:

infinitive + /-māl/

eg. anda prasnayai romba pēsāmāl ungaĺāl tērkamuḍiyumā?
How can you solve that problem without much talking?
(Can that problem be solved by you without much talking?)

F. Present Participle
1. Formation:

participial stem + /-kiṭṭ/ + /-irukkum/

2. Agreement:
one form
3. Use:
As a descriptive adjective
eg. sigappu selai kaṭṭikondu irukkum pombaĺai Sītāvudaya akka
The woman wearing the red sari is Sita's older sister

Note - participial + /ira/ is used for the habitual present participle

G. Past Participle

1. Formation:

Positive
participial stem + /o/ or participial stem of verb 'to be'

Negative
infinitive + /-da/

2. Agreement:
Positive endings will change for tense...eg. seida (done); seidirunda (had done) ... but there are seidirunda (had done)... but there are no personal endings.

3. Use:
As descriptive adjectives
eg.

Rameś kadan kodutta kal̇appaiyi nettu Rāman ubayōgichchān
Yesterday, Raman used the plow Ramesh lent him.
Gōpālum Kamalavum indru seiyada vēlaiai nālaikki seidu maduppānga
Gopal and Kamala will finish the work tomorrow they didn't do today.

Sample Survey Form

ungal pēr enna?

ungal̇ukku evval̇avu nilam irukkiradu?

nanjaya? punjaya?

pōna pōgattil inda nilattil enna payir seidīnga?

Inda pōgattil enna payir seiyapōringa?

ungal̇idam evvalavu mattu uram irukku?

porukku vidai ungal̇iḍam irrukkā?

ungal̇ukku kaḍan tēvaiya? evvalavu tēvai?

****

What is your name?

How many acres of land do you own?

Are they wet or dry?

What crops did you raise in these lands during the last season?

What crops do you propose to raise during the coming season?

How many cartloads of farmload manure do you have?

Have you any improved seeds with you?

Do you need any loan? If you need, how much?

Land Tenure

1. unga kudumbattulē yettanai pēr irukkānga?
   yen ponjādi, nālu koḷandeinga, vayasāna tāyār, yen tambi-irukkānga

2. jīvanattukku yenna seiyi̱rīnga?
   nilatte nambi poḷaikkirōm

3. unga̱ sonda nilamā?
   illīnga. kuttangaikku ẹduttu sāgupaḍi seiyarōm

4. yeppaḍi kuttagaiye kaṭṭarīnga?
   'arubadukku nāppadu' nu vēle seiyarōm

5. yevȧ́lam varuśamā, inda nilatte gavanichchukkiṭṭirukkīnga?
   yen tagappanār kālattulerundu, gavanichchukkiṭṭirukkirōm

1. How many members are there in your family?
   I have my wife, four children, aging mother, my younger brother.

2. What do you do for your livelihood?
   We depend on land (to live).

3. Your own land?
   No. I am a cultivating tenant.

4. How do you pay your rent?
   '60-40 terms'

5. How long have you been looking after this land?
   Since my father's days, we have been looking after this land.

Land and Yield

1. unga kiṭṭe yevaḷavu nilam irukku?
   mottam nālu ēkarā nilam irukkunga

2. yettanai ēkarāle sāgupaḍi paṇṇarīnga?
   mūṇu ēkarāle sāgupadi seiyarēn; bākki oru ēkarā tarisā kiḍakku

3. unga nilam nanjayā, punjayā?
   nanja nilanga

4. sādāranamā, yenna sāgupaḍi seiyarīnga?
   nellu sāgupaḍi seiyarēn

5. yettanai bōgam sāgupaḍi seiyarīnga?
   varuśattukku mūṇu bōgum undu

6. veḷachchal nallā kāṇundā?
   sumārā irukkunga. munne pōle avaḷavu ille

7. nalla uram pōṭṭu pārunga
   inda varusam pōṭṭu pākkaṇum; 'compost' uram, niraye kiḍaikkudu

8. uram maṭṭum pōdādu. nalla uyarnda vide vāngi pōdunga

Land and Yield

1. How much of land do you have?
I have total four acres of land.

2. How many acres do you cultivate?
I cultivate three acres. The remaining one lies barren.

3. Is your land staple crop land or unstaple crop land?
Staple crop yielding land.

4. Usually what do you cultivate?
I cultivate rice paddy.

5. How many 'crops' do you cultivate?
There are three crops a year.

6. Do you get good yield?
Oh fair. Not as much as it used to be.

7. Try using good manure.
I should try it this year. There is plenty of compost manure available.

8. Ust manure is not enough. Buy and use hybrid seeds as well.

How to Harness Bullocks

māṭṭai toluvattilerundu aviḷttu taṇṇi kāttu

valadu māṭṭai valadu pakkattilum, iḍadu māṭṭai iḍadu pakkattilum nirruttu

nugattaḍiyai māṭṭin kaḷuttile vai

pūttu kayirai māṭṭu

nugattaḍiyin maddiyile erkālai vaittu kaṭṭu

****

Unteather the animals and take them to water.

Ensure that the left animal is on the left side and the right animal is on the right side.

Place the yoke on the necks of the animals.

Secure the neck of the animal by the neck rope.

Place the plow pole on the center of the yoke and tie it.

How to Survey Land

vayalin nēĺa agalangal̇ai kāl eṭṭugal̇āl al̇a
sarasari nēl̇a agalangaĺai kanakidu
sādāraṇa naḍayil oru eṭṭungaradu mūṇu 'links'
eṭṭukālil uĺĺa nēĺa agalattai 'linksaga' mātru
nēlattaiyum agalattaiyum perukku
perukkiridaccadai āyirattāl vagu
vaguttukiḍaikkam eṇṇ vayalin parappai cent aĺavil koḍukkum
nūru 'cent' oru 'acre'

****

Measure the length and breadth of the field in steps.
Calculate the mean both for length and for breadth.
One step is 3 links in an ordinary walk.
Convert the steps for the length and breadth into links.
Divide the product of the above multipication by 1000.
What you get in the above calculation is the area of the field in cents.
100 cents makes an acre.

Manuring Weeding
Top-dressing for Paddy

samammākkinadum nān naḍavukku munnādi, superphosphatum, ammonium sulphatum iranḍum kalandu pōdaren

oru 'acre'kku 100 pavundu superphosphatem 150 pavundu ammonium sulphatum tūvarēn

piragu nel payirai nattrangālilirundu kondu vandu nadaran

nattu sumār irubattōru nāl kaḷiccu nel karunaḍugai tirumbina piragu kalai eḍuttuviṭṭu mēl uram pōdaran

nāṭṭrin dinusukku takkapaḍi ambadu rāttal alladu eḷubatti anju rāṭtal tūvarēn

ammonium sulphate pōṭṭadum nel tala taḷannu valarum

****

After levelling I apply a mixture of superphosphate and ammonium sulphate before planting the seedlings.

I apply 100 pounds of superphosphate and 150 pounds of ammonium sulphate per acre.

Then I bring the paddy seedlings from the nursery and plant them.

About 21 days after planting i.e. when the seedlings get established well, I remove the weeds and do the top dressing.

I broadcast 50 pounds or 75 pounds of ammonium sulphate per acre depending on the variety of the crop.

After ammonium sulphate is applied the paddy will grow luxuriantly.

Plant Protection and Harvesting

payiril kānappaḍra puchikkam, nōikkum takkapaḍi marundu teḷikka vēnum

folidalē alladu copper kāmpovunḍo alladu rendum settu teḷikkeren

piragu muppadu nāl kaḷiccu renḍāvadu kaḷai eḍukkarēn

idu kurugiya kāla payirunna mūṇu alladu mālu masattile aruvaḍai seiyalām

aruvaḍai seida piragu nellai taniyāga eḍuttiṭṭu vaikkōlai pōr pōttu vaikkirēn

vēndiya nellai vaccikkittu mīdiyai vikkarēn

vittu kidacca panattai vaccu vēndiya samāngaḷai vāngiṭṭu mīdiyai bankile pōdarēn

****

Based on the appearance of insects and fungal disease, pesticides should be sprayed.

I mix and spray either folidol or copper compound or both.

Then after 30 days I do the second weeding.

If the crop is of short duration, harvesting will be in 3 or 4 months.

After harvest, I take the paddy away separately and stack the straw.

Keeping enough paddy for consumption, I sell the balance.

From the sale proceeds I get my agricultural and other requisites and deposit the balance amount in the bank.

Irrigation for Ragi

nilattin sarivukku takkapaḍi talai vāikkāle amai

talai vāikkālilirundu kal̇ai vāikkāl amai

kilai vāikkāl amaikka varappukaṭṭum karuviyai ubayōgi

piragu varappukaṭṭiyal sinna pāttiyaĺ amai

ellā pāttigalukkum taṇṇīr kaṭṭaratukku vasadiya kiĺai vāikkālum pāttigalum amaikka vēndum

kiĺai vāikālaiyum pāttigal̇aiyum maṉ veṭṭiyāl sariyakku

tannīr pāicumbōdu kal̇ai vāikkālgalai oṇu oṇṇāga maṇṇāl aḍaittu viḍu taṇṇiyai ovvuru pāttikum tiruppi viḍu

taṇṇir pattigal uḍanjāl uḍanukkuḍane pāttiyai sariyakkü

****

Form the main channel according to the slope of the land.

Form the secondary channels from the main channel.

Use the bund former to form the secondary channels.

Then form small beds with the bund former.

Ensure that each bed is served by a secondary channel.

Rectify bunds of the bed and seconday channels with a manvitty (spade).

While irrigating divert water into the secondary channels one after another by cross-damming with mud and by diverting water into one bed after another.

If the bunds get damaged by water, rectify them then and there.

A.D.T. Irubattielu Nel

A.D.T. - Part I

1. A.D.T. irubattiēḷu adiga vilaichaltarum oru pōrukku vittu, idan vayadu 105 nāl
2. idan sagupadi muraipatti ippō sollapōren
3. oru 'acre' A.D.T. irubattiēlu nel payiriḍa padineṭṭu kilō vidai nell eḍuttukka vēṇum
4. inda vidaiyōde oru kilōvukku renḍu girām alavile agrāsan marundai nallā kalakkaṇum
5. oru 'acre' naḍavu seivadukku pannenḍu senḍil nātru pāva veṇum
6. nātrangālukku kuranjadu renḍu vanḍi toḷu uram alladu compost paḍa veṇum
7. nātrangālile, munneccarikkayaga nāttru parippadakku oru vārattukku munnāla enḍarin
   marundu telikka veṇum
8. irubattinālu -- irubattiāru nātkaĺike nātru naḍugaikku tayāra irukkum

A.D.T. Irubattielu Nel

A.D.T. 27 - Part I

1. A.D.T. is improved strain with potential for high yield. It comes to harvest in 105 days.
2. I shall talk to you now on the cultivation practices for this strain.
3. 18 kilos of paddy seed are required for raising one acre of A.D.T. crop.
4. Mix agrosan with the paddy seed at the ratio of 2 grams per kilo seeds.
5. To transplant an acre, raise nursery in 12.
6. Apply at least 2 cartloads of farmyard manure of compost for the nursery.
7. As a prophylactics measure, spray endrin in the nursery a week before pulling the seedlings.
8. The seedlings will be fit for transplanting after 24-26 days.

A.D.T. Irubattielu Nel

A.D.T. 27 - Part II

1. naḍavu vayalai natta panpadutti patu vanḍi māttu uram poṭṭu maḍakki uḷu. irunutti mupatti mūnu kilō padinanjām namber kaluppu uram mele tūvu. 8X4 idaiveli viṭṭu natrukālai nada veṇum
2. kaḷai edukkum karuviyāl renḍu taḍavai ūḍu kaḷaikaḷai eḍukka veṇum
3. naṭṭa muppadam nāl eḷupadu kilō ammonium sulphate alladu muppattōru kilō uria, mēl uramāga pōda veṇum
4. naṭṭa padinanjām nāḷum, tondaikadir varu munnum endirinaiyum faitolyhaiyum kalandu rendu daram telikka veṇum
5. inda mādiri muraigaḷai pinpatrināl acre'kku sarāsari renḍu āyiratti ainūru kilō vilaichal nichayam kiḍaikkum

****

1. Prepare the main fields thoroughly. Apply 10 cartloads of farmyard manure and 233 kilos of mixed fertilizer No. 15. Then transplant with a spacing of 8"X4".
2. Work the intercultivator twice and remove the weeds.
3. 30 days after transplanting, top-dress with 70 kilos of ammonium sulphate or 31 kilos of urea.
4. Spray with a mixture of endrin and fytolin twice. The first, spray on the 15th day after transplanting and the second at the boot-leaf stage.
5. By adopting these methods an average acre yield of 2500 kgm can be secured.

Demonstration for CO_7 Ragi

1. kō elu rāgi nuttianju nāl payir
2. oru 'acre'ukku rendu kilō vidai vēnum
3. reṇḍu kilō vidaiyai muṇu 'cent' natrangalili naḍu
4. nattruviṭṭu irubadu - irubattanju nalile eḍuttu naḍu
5. naḍavu vayalukku irubadu vaṇḍi sāni uram alladu kampost pōttu maḍakki ul̇u
6. padinālu kilō taḷai sattu, padināḷu kilo mani sattu, padinālu kilo sambal sattu,
   uran galaiyum pōṭṭu madakki ul̇u
7. nūtiambadu kilō anjām namber kalappu urattile inda sattugal kiḍaikkum
8. pāttigal kattu
9. natrukalai marundil nanai
10. pāttigalil taṇṇir kaṭṭi natrukalai āru angula iḍaivel̇i viṭṭu reṇḍu reṇḍaga naḍu
11. mūṇavadu nal̇ile tirumbavum taṇṇir kāttu
12. taṇṇir kātti mūṇu alladu nālu nal̇il mannai kil̇ari viḍu
13. kilariviṭṭa maṇṇai oru vārattukku nalla kāya viḍu
14. padinālu kilō taḷaisattu (el̇ubadu kilō 'ammonium sulphate') uram pōṭṭu taṇṇir kāttu
15. reṇḍu nāl kaḷicca marundu teli
16. kaḷai eḍuttu maṇṇai kiḷari viḍu
17. nūttranjām nal̇il (natruviṭṭadilirundu) aruvaḍai sei
18. ayirattu ainūru kolō rāgi kiḍaikkum

Demonstration for CO_7 Ragi

1. CO_7 ragi is of 105 days duration.
2. 2 kg of seed is required for an acre.
3. 2 kg of seed should be sown in 3 cents seed bed.
4. Transplant the seedling after 20-25 days.
5. Encorporate 20 cartloads of farmyard manure or compost in the main field.
6. Encorporate 14 kg of nitrogen, 14 kg of phosphoras, 14 kg of potassium also.
7. 150 kg of misture fertilizer no. 5 will supply these plant nutrients.
8. Form beds.
9. Dip the seedlings in the pesticide.
10. Let in water in the beds and plant seedlings 6 inches apart, 2 seedlings per hole.
11. Irrigate again on the third day.
12. Stir the soil after 3 to 6 days.
13. Allow the soil to get dried up well for a week.
14. Apply 14 kg of nitrogen (70 kg of ammonium sulphate) and irrigate.
15. Spray the crop after 2 days with pesticide.
16. Repeat weeding and hoeing.
17. Harvest of the 105th day (from the date of sowing in seed bed).
18. 1500 kg of ragi can be obtained from an acre.

Demonstration for Hybrid Bajra

1. vīriya ottu kambu adiga makasul kodukkum
2. idan vayadu embadu nāl
3. oru 'acre' naḍa orukilō vidai venḍum
4. oru kilō vidaiyai munu 'cent' nattrangalil natru viḍu
5. nattu viṭṭu padineṭṭam nalil eduttu naḍavu sei
6. naḍavukku mundi vayalai nallā tayār sei
7. oru 'acre'ukku irubadu vanḍi sāni uram alladu kampōst uramiṭṭu uluduviḍu
8. padineṭṭu 'inch' iḍaiveliyiṭṭu pār piḍi
9. pārkalin aḍiyil nīlapakkamaga ombadu kilō taḷaisattu padinālu kilō maṇisattu, ombadu kīlo sāmbal sattu urattai pōdu
10. idarkku nūttiambadu kilō padinanjam namber kalappu urattai (6-9-6) poḍavendum
11. uratirkku rendu 'inch' angulattirkku mēl pāril āru angula idaiveliyiṭṭu renḍu renḍu nāttrukalāga naḍu
12. naḍava seidu irubadu nātkalil ombadu kilō taḷaisattai mēluramāga poḍu
13. idarkku nārpattianju kilō 'ammonium sulphate' venḍum
14. enbadu nātkalil aruvadai seiyanum
15. oru 'acre'ukku āyirattu ainuru kilōvilirundu renḍāyiram kilō kambu dānyam kiḍaikkum

Demonstration for Hybrid Bajra

1. Hybrid kambu gives high yield.
2. Its duration is 80 days.
3. To plant an acre 1 kg of seed is required.
4. Raise nursery in 3 cents.
5. transplant on the 18th day.
6. Prepare the mainfield thoroughly before transplanting.
7. Apply 20 cartloads of farmyard manure or compost per acre as basal dose and plow it in.
8. Form forrows and ridges 18 inches apart.
9. At the base of the ridge in a back apply, 9 kilos of nitrogen, 14 kilos of phosphoric acid, 9 kilos of potash.
10. 150 kilos of mixture no. 15 will supply the above requirements.
11. Transplant 2 seedlings per hole 2 inches above the fertilizer bank and 6 inches apart on the ridge.
12. Apply 9 kilos of nitrogen 20 days after transplanting.
13. 45 kilos of ammonium sulphate will supply this requirement.
14. Harvest on the 80th day.
15. Such a crop will give an acre yield of 1500 to 2000 kilos of kambu.

Demonstration for Hybrid Cholam

1. vīriya oṭṭu chōlam aḍiga magusūl koḍukkum
2. idukku vayadu toṇṇuru nātkal
3. oru 'acre'ukku nālu kilō vadai venḍum
4. vidaippadarkku mundi vidaiyil marundu (kandagam) kala
5. acre oṇṇukku irubadu vanḍi makkina sāni uram alladu kampōst poḍu. padineṭṭu kilō talaisattu padineṭṭu kilō maṇisaṭṭu. padineṭṭu kilō sāmbalsattu
6. inda urattai anjām nambar kalappu uramaga (9-9-9). iraṇūru kilō p¯ḍalam
7. uratukku mele renḍu angulattukku paril vidaiyai renḍu alladu mūnu vidaigal vidam ūndru
8. taṇṇīr pāichchu
9. mūndrām nāl tirumbavum taṇṇir paichchu
10. edām nal kuruṭṭu puluvai taḍukka enderin marundaiyum + mettengingtax (metasystax) marundaiyum kalandu teli
11. padinalām māl tirumbavum marundu teli
12. irubadam nāl kandagamum endrine marundum serttu telichch taṇṇir paichchu
13. muppadām nāl marundu teli
14. adarttiyāna payirgalai eduttu vidu
15. uḍane pattu kilō taḷaisattu (50 kilo ammonium sulphate) uramiḍu
16. arubatti anjām nāl kadirpuṭṭaiyilurukkumbodu 5% D.D.T.yum 10% B.H.C. marundum kalandu padinanju kilō tuvū
17. toṇṇurām nāl aruvaḍai sei
18. acre oṇṇukku rendāyiratti ainūru kilōvilirindu
19. mūvayiram kilō chōlam kidaikkum

Demonstration for Hybrid Cholam

1. Hybrid cholam will give high yield.
2. Its duration is 90 days.
3. Four kgs of seed is required for an acre.
4. Treat the seed with chemicals (sulphur) before sowing.
5. Apply 20 cartloads of farmyard manure or compost per acre and encorporate. 18 kg nitrogen 18 kg phosphorus. 18 kg potassium
6. These N P K can be suppled by putting the mixture fertilizer no. 5 (9-9-9) @200 kg acre.
7. Two inches above the fertilizer band, on the ridges, dibble the cholam seeds at 2 or 3 per hole.
8. Irrigate.
9. Irrigate again on the third day.
10. Spray endrin and metasystax on the seventh day against shoot fly.
11. Repeat the spraying on the 14th day.
12. Spray endrin and sulphur (wet) on the 20th day.
13. Repeat on the 30th day.
14. Thin out seedlings.
15. Top-dress with 10 kg of nitrogen (go kg of ammonium sulphate).
16. When the crop is in short blade stage at the 65th day (earheads just emerging) dust D.D.T. 5% and B.H.C. 10% at 15 kg acre.
17. Repeat on 75th day.
18. Harvest on the 90th day.
19. Yield of cholam will be 2500 kg to 300 kg an acre.

Pronunciation Guide

The following symbols represent the sounds of colloquial Tamil. Most of them are similar to sounds we use in English and are therefore easy to use. You should take special note of the two diagrammed sets of sounds, however, as they are important sounds in Tamil which are not used in English.

Vowel Sounds

Tamil Sound	English Equivalent
a	but
ā	father
i	pit
ī	feet
u	put
ū	boot
e	pet
ē	fate
ai	sight
o	fold
ō	token
au	caught

Consonant Sounds

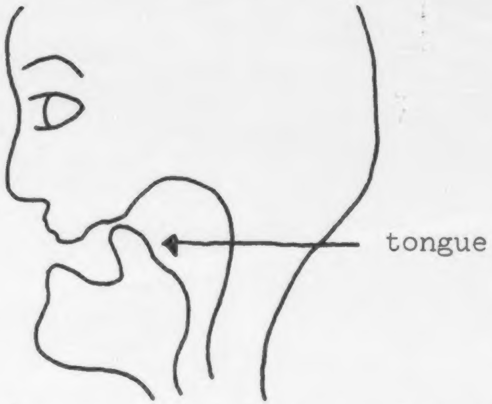
k	luck
g	game
n	sing
ch	church
s	seat
s	ship
j	joy
ry	onion
ṭ	see diagram
d	see diagram

Tamil Sound	English Equivalent
ṅ	see diagram
ṫ	see diagram
n	neck
p	sip
b	bag
f	fair
m	make
y	year
r	see diagram
l	luck
v	pronounced midway between English 'v' and 'w'
ḻ	see diagram
l̈	see diagram
rr	see diagram

Pronunciation Guide Diagram

ḷ,l̇,ṇ,ṭ,ḍ

Sounds pronounced with tongue back



ḷ Fold your tongue back so that the tip of the tongue almost touches the back part of the roof of your mouth. Then flap your tongue forward while saying 'law'.

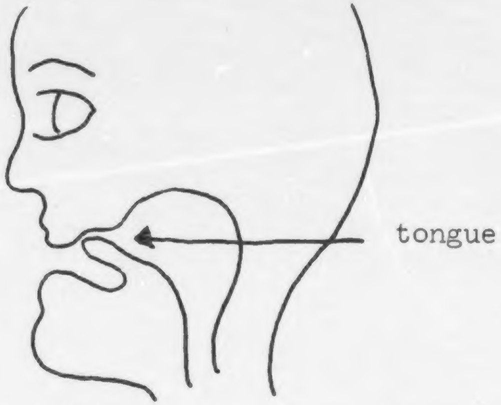
l̇ Pronounce this sound in the same way as for l but start with your tongue further forward

ṇ This time, touch the back of the roof of your mouth with the tip of your tongue and say 'naught'

ṭ & ḍ Pronounce these like the 't' and 'd' of English but with your tongue further back

t,r,rr

Sounds pronounced with tongue forward



t Put your tongue directly behind your teeth (as when you say 'then') and pronounce the 't' in 'team'

r With your tongue a little further back flap it up against the roof of your mouth (it's a rolled 'r')

rr Put more stress on 'r'

Example

Verb Forms

1.	do	sei	Imp.
2.	to do	seiya	Infin.
3.	I will do	seivēn	Future
4.	You (Plu) will do	seivīnga	
5.	They will do	seivānga	
6.	I did	deidēn	Past
7.	You (Plu) did	seidīnga	
8.	They did	seidanga	
9.	which I do	seiyara	Participles
10.	which I am doing	seidukiṭṭirukkira	
11.	which I did	seida	
12.	which I was doing	seidukiṭṭirunda	
13.	which I will do	seiya pōra	
14.	which I will be doing	seidukiṭṭirukkappōra	

(Normally '13' form would be enough)

NOTE: in the case of participle forms, the verb form remains the same for all persons and numbers

do - seidanga
senjanga — two colloquial forms

seida
senga — two colloquial forms

TAMIL VERBS
(Collo. Forms)

English verb	Imper 1	Infin 2	1st Per. 3	2nd plu-'you' 4	3rd plu-'they' 5
Ven do	sei	seiya	seivēn	seivīnga	seivānga
go	pō	pōga	pōvēn	pōvīnga	pōvānga
take	kondupō	kondupōga	kondupōvēn	kondupōvīnga	kondupōvānga
come	vā	vara	varuvēn	varuvinga	varnvānga
bring	konduvā	konduvara	konduvaruvēn	konduvaruvīnga	konduvarnvānga
give	tā	tara	taruvēn	taruvīnga	taruvānga
write	eḷudu	eḷuda	eḷuduvēn	eḷuduvīnga	eḷuduvānga
say	sollu	sólla	sólluvēn	solluvīnga	solluvānga
speak	pēsu	pēsa	pēsuvēn	pēsuvīnga	pēsuvānga
eat	sāppiḍu	sāppiḍa	sāppiḍuvēn	sāppiḍuvīnga	sāppiḍuvānga
call	kūppiḍu	kūppiḍa	kūppiḍuvēn	kūppiḍuvīnga	kūppiḍuvānga
touch	toḍu	toḍa	toḍuvēn	toḍuvinga	toḍuvānga
plant	naḍu	naḍa	naḍuvēn	naḍuvīnga	naḍuvānga
start	purappaḍu	purappaḍa	purappaḍuvēn	purappaḍuvīnga	purappaḍuvānga
close	mūḍu	múḍa	muḍuvēn	mūḍuvīnga	mūḍuvānga
drop	pōḍu	pōḍa	poḍuvēn	pōḍuvīnga	pōḍuvānga
run	ōḍu	ōḍa	ōḍuvēn	ōḍuvīnga	ōḍuvānga
sing	pāḍu	pāḍa	pāḍuvēn	pāḍuvīnga	pāḍuvānga
search	tedu	tēda	tēḍuvēn	tēḍuvīnga	tēḍuvānga
dance	āḍu	āḍa	āḍuvēn	āḍuvinga	āḍuvānga
play	vilayāḍu	vilayāḍa	vilayāḍuvēn	vilayāduvīnga	vilayāḍuvānga
pour	ūttu	ūtta	ūttuvēn	ūttuvīnga	ūttuvānga
wear	uḍuttu	uḍutta	ūḍuttuvēn	uḍuttuvīnga	ūduttuvānga
show	kāṭṭu	kāṭṭa	kāṭṭuvēn	kāṭṭuvīnga	kāṭṭuvānga

		Past			Participles	
English verb		1st Per. 6	2nd plu-'you' 7	3rd plu-'they' 8	Present* 9	Present(continuous)#* 10
Ven	do	seidēn	seidīnga	seidānga	seiyara	seidukiṭṭirukkira
	go	pōnēn	pōnīnga	pōnānga	pōra	pōikiṭṭurukkira
	take	kondupōnēn	konduponīnga	kondupōnānga	kondupōra	kondu poikiṭṭurukkira
	come	vandēn	vandīnga	vandānga	vara	vandukiṭṭurukkira
	bring	konduvandēn	konduvandīnga	konduvandānga	konduvara	kondu vandukiṭṭurukkira
	give	tandēn	tandīnga	tandānga	tara	tandukiṭṭurukkira
	write	eḷudinēn	eḷudinīnga	eḷudinānga	eḷudara	eḷudikiṭṭurukkira
	say	sonnēn	sonnīnga	sonnānga	solra	soli kiṭṭurukkira
	speak	pēsinēn	pēsinīnga	pēsinānga	pēsara	pēsi "
	eat	sāppiṭṭēn	sāppiṭṭīnga	sāppiṭṭānga	sāppidara	sāppiṭṭu
	call	kūppiṭṭēn	kūppiṭṭīnga	kūppiṭṭānga	kūppidara	kūppiṭṭu
	touch	toṭṭēn	tōṭṭīnga	toṭṭānga	toḍara	toṭṭu
	plant	naṭṭēn	naṭṭīnga	naṭṭānga	nadara	naṭṭu
	start	purappaṭṭēn	purappaṭṭīnga	purappaṭṭānga	purappadara	purappaṭṭu
	close	mūdinēn	mūdinīnga	mūḍinānga	mūḍara	mūdi
	drop	pōṭṭēn	pōṭṭīnga	pōṭṭānga	pōḍara	pōṭṭu
	run	ōdinēn	ōdinīnga	ōḍinānga	ōḍara	ōḍi
	sing	pāḍinēn	pāḍinīnga	pāḍinānga	pāḍara	pāḍi
	search	tēḍinēn	tēḍinīnga	teḍinānga	tēḍara	tēḍi
	dance	āḍinēn	āḍinīnga	āḍinānga	āḍara	āḍi
	play	vilayāḍinēn	vilayāḍinīnga	vilayāḍinānga	vilayāḍara	vilayāḍi
	pour	ūṭṭinēn	ūṭṭinīnga	ūttinanga	ūttara	ūtti
	wear	ūḍuttinēn	ūḍittīninga	ūḍittinānga	ūduttara	ūdutti
	show	kāṭṭinēn	kāṭṭinīnga	kāṭṭinānga	kāṭṭara	kāṭṭi

*There are two common forms.
Example: seiyara
seiyum - more irre. but note that
all verbs can use this form

#Two forms.
Example: kondu - gra.
kittu - collo.

Participles
(same for all persons & numbers)

English verb		Past 11	Past(continuous)# 12	Future* 13		Future(continuous)*# 14
Ven	do	seida	seidu kiṭṭirunda	seiya	pōra	seidu kittirukkappora
	go	pōna	pōi "	poga	"	pōi "
	take	kondu pōna	kondu pōi	kondu pōga		kondu pōi
	come	vanda	vandu	vara		vandu
	bring	kondu vanda	kondu vandu	kondu vara		kondu vandu
	give	tanda	tandu	tara		tandu
	write	eḷudina	eḷudi	eḷuda		eḷudi
	say	sonna	solli	solla		solli
	speak	pēsina	pēsi	pēsa		pēsi
	eat	sāppiṭṭa	sāppiṭṭu	sāppiḍa		sāppiṭṭu
	call	kūppiṭṭa	kūppiṭṭu	kūppiḍa		kūppiṭṭu
	touch	toṭṭa	toṭṭu	toḍa		toṭṭu
	plant	naṭṭa	nāṭṭu	naḍa		naṭṭu
	start	purappaṭṭa	purappaṭṭu	purappaḍa		purappaṭṭu
	close	mūdina	mūdi	mūḍa		mūḍi
	drop	pōṭṭa	pōṭṭu	pōḍa		pōṭṭu
	run	ōḍina	ōdi	ōḍa		ōḍi
	sing	pāḍina	pāḍi	pāḍa		pāḍi
	search	tēḍina	tēḍi	tēḍa		tēḍi
	dance	āḍina	ādi	āḍa		ādi
	play	vilayāḍina	vilayāḍi	vilayāḍa		velayāḍi
	pour	ūttina	ūtti	ūtta		ūtti
	wear	ūḍuttina	uḍutti	uḍutta		uḍutti
	show	kāṭṭina	kāṭṭi	kāṭṭa		kāṭṭi

Future

	English verb	Imper. 1	Infin. 2	1st Per. 3	2nd plu-'you' 4	3rd plu-'they' 5
	tie	kaṭṭu	kaṭṭa	kaṭṭuvēn	kaṭṭuvīnga	kaṭṭuvānga
	stay	tangu	tanga	tanguvēn	taṅguvīnga	taṅguvānga
	get down	irangu	iranga	iranguvēn	iranguvīnga	irangu vānga
	buy	vāngu	vānga	vānguvēn	vānguvīnga	vāngu vānga
	send	anuppu	anuppa	anuppuvēn	anuppuvīnga	anuppuvānga
	turn	tirumbu	irumba	tirumbuvēn	tirumbuvīnga	tirumbivānga
	climb	ēru	ēra	ēruvēn	ēruvīnga	ēruvānga
	dig	tōnḍu	tōnḍa	tōnḍuvēn	tōnḍuvīnga	tōnḍuvānga
	let go	pāchchu	pāchcha	pāchchuven	pāchchuvīnga	pāchchuvānga
	sit	ukkāru	ukkāra	ukkāruvēn	ukkāruvīnga	ukkāruvānga
	spray	tūvu	tūva	tūvuvēn	tūvuvīnga	tūvuvānga
	sleep	tūngu	tūnga	tūnguvēn	tūnguvīnga	tūnguvānga
pen	be	iru	irukka	iruppēn	iruppīnga	iruppanga
	get up	eḷundiru	eḷundirukka	eḷundiruppēn	eḷundiruppīnga	elundiruppānga
	study	paḍi	paḍikka	paḍippēn	padippīnga	paḍippānga
	drink	kudi	kuḍikka	kuḍippēn	kuḍippīnga	kuḍippānga
	bathe	kuli	kulikka	kulippēn	kulippīnga	kulippānge
	hit	aḍi	aḍikka	aḍippēn	aḍippīnga	aḍippnāga
	finish	mudi	muḍikka	muḍippēn	muḍippīnga	muḍippānga
	catch	piḍi	piḍikka	pidippēn	piḍippīnga	piḍippānga
	bite	kaḍi	kaḍikka	kadippēn	kadippīnga	kaḍippānga
	peel	uri	urikka	urippēn	urippīnga	urippānga
	laugh	siri	sirikka	sirippēn	sirippīnga	sirippanga
	inform	teruvi	teruvikka	teruvippēn	teruvippīnga	teruvippanga

Past

	English verb	1st Per. 6	2nd plu-'you' 7	3rd plu-'they' 8
	tie	kaṭṭinēn	kaṭṭinīnga	kaṭṭinānga
	stay	tanginēn	tanginīnga	tanginānge
	get down	iranginēn	iranginīnga	iranginānga
	buy	vānginēn	vānginīnga	vānginānga
	send	anuppinēn	anuppinīnga	anuppinānga
	turn	tirumbinēn	tirumbinīnga	tirumbinānga
	climb	ērinēn	ērinīnga	ērinānga
	dig	tōnḍinēn	tōnḍinīnga	tōnḍinānga
	let go	pāchchinēn	pāchchinīnga	pāchchīnānga
	sit	ukkārndēn	ukkārṇdīnga	ukkārndānga
	spray	tūvinēn	tūvinīnga	tūvinānga
	sleep	tūnginēn	tūnginīnga	tūnginānga
pen	be	irundēn	irundīnga	irundānga
	get up	eḷundirundēn	eḷundirundīnga	eḷundirundānga
	study	paḍichchēn	paḍichchīnga	paḍichchānga
	drink	kuḍichchēn	kuḍichchīnga	kuḍichchānga
	bathe	kulichchēn	kulichchīnga	kulichchānga
	hit	aḍichchēn	aḍichchīnga	aḍichchānga
	finish	muḍichchēn	muḍichchīnga	muḍichchānga
	catch	piḍichchēn	piḍichchīnga	piḍichchānga
	bite	kaḍichchēn	kaḍichchīnga	kaḍichchānga
	peel	urichchēn	urichchīnga	urichchānga
	laugh	sirichchēn	sirichchīnga	sirichchānga
	inform	teruvichchēn	teruvichchīnga	teruvichchānga

Participles
(same for all persons & numbers)

English verb	Present 9	Present(continuous) 10		Past 11
tie	kaṭṭara	kaṭṭi	kiṭṭurukkira	kaṭṭina
stay	tangara	tangi	"	tangina
get down	irangara	irangi		irangina
buy	vāngara	vāngi		vāngina
send	anuppara	anuppi		anuppina
turn	tirumbara	tirumbi		tirumbina
climb	ērara	ēri		ērina
dig	tōṇḍara	tōṇḍi		tōndina
let go	pāchchara	pāchchi		pāchchina
sit	ukkārara	ukkārndu		ukkārnda
spray	tūvara	tūvi		tūvina
sleep	tūngara	tūngi		tūngina
pen be	irukkira	irundu		irunda
get up	eḷundirukkira	eḷundu		eḷunda
study	paḍikkira	paḍichchu		paḍichcha
drink	kuḍikkira	kuḍichchu		kuḍichcha
bathe	kulikkira	kulichchu		kulichcha
hit	aḍikkira	aḍichchu		aḍichcha
finish	muḍikkira	muḍichchu		muḍichcha
catch	piḍikkira	piḍichchu		piḍichcha
bite	kaḍikkira	kaḍichchu		kaḍichcha
peel	urikkira	urichchu		urichcha
laugh	sirikkira	sirichchu		sirichcha
inform	teruvikkira	teruvichchu		teruvichcha

Participles
(same for all persons & numbers)

	English verb	Past(continuous) 12		Future 13		Future(continuous) 14		
	tie	kaṭṭi	kiṭṭirunda	kaṭṭa	pōra	katti	kirrirn	kkappōra
	stay	tangi	"	tanga	"	tangi	"	"
	get down	irangi		iranga		irangi		
	buy	vāngi		vānga		vāngi		
	send	anuppi		anuppa		anuppi		
	turn	tirumbi		tirumba		tirumbi		
	climb	ēri		ēra		ēri		
	dig	tōnḍi		tōnḍa		tōnḍi		
	let go	pāchchi		pachcha		pāchchi		
	sit	ukkārndu		ukkāra		ukkārndu		
	spray	tūvi		tūva		tūvi		
	sleep	tūngi		tūnga		tūngi		
pen	be	irandu		irukka		irundu		
	get up	eḷundu		eḷundirukka		eḷundu		
	study	paḍichchu		paḍikka		paḍichcu		
	drink	kudichchu		kuḍikka		kuḍichchu		
	bathe	kulichchu		kulikka		kulichchu		
	hit	aḍichchu		adikka		aḍichchu		
	finish	muḍichchu		muḍikka		muḍichchu		
	catch	piḍichchu		piḍikka		piḍichchu		
	bite	kaḍichchu		kaḍikka		kaḍichchu		
	peet	urichchu		urikka		urichchu		
	laugh	sirichchu		sirikka		sirichchu		
	inform	teruvichchu		teruvikka		teruvichchu		

Future

English verb	Imper. 1	Infin. 2	1st. Per. 3	2nd plu-'you' 4	3rd plu-'they' 5
begin	ārạmbi	ārạmbikka	ārạmbippēn	ārạmbip̣pīnga	ārạmbippānga
sprinkle	teĺi	teĺikka	teĺippēn	teĺip̣pīnga	teĺippānga
take	eḍu	eḍukka	eḍuppēn	eḍuppīnga	eḍuppānga
give	koḍu	koḍukka	koḍuppēn	koḍuppīnga	koḍuppānga
teach	soĺlikkoḍu	soĺlikoḍukka	soĺlikkoḍuppēn	soĺlikkoḍuppīnga	soĺlikkoḍuppānga
lie	paḍu	paḍukka	paḍuppēn	paḍup̣pīnga	paḍuppānga
put	vai	vaikka	vaippēn	vaippīnga	vaippānga
cook	samai	samaikka	samaippēn	samaippīnga	samaippānga
rinse	tuvai	tuvaikka	tuvaippēn	tuvaippīnga	tuvaippānga
think	ninai	ninaikka	ninaippēn	ninaippīnga	ninaippānga
soak	nanai	nanaikka	nanaippēn	nanaippīnga	nanaippānga
open	tira	tirakka	tirappēn	tirappīnga	tiruppānga
walk	nada	naḍakka	naḍappēn	nadappīnga	naḍippānga
mix	kạĺa	kạlakka	kạĺappēn	kalappīnga	kạlappānga
measure	aĺa	aĺakka	aĺappēn	ālappīnga	alappānga
look	pāṛ	pāṛkka	pāṛppēn	pārppīnga	paṛppānga
ask	kēĺ	kēĺkka (kēkka)	kēĺppēn (kēppēn)	kēlppīnga (kēp̣pīnga)	kēĺpānga (kēppānga)
stand	nil	nirkka (nikka)	nirppēn (nippēn)	nippīnga	nippānga

459

460

Past

English verb	1st Per. 6	2nd plu-'you' 7	3rd plu 8
begin	ārambichchēn	ārambichchīnga	ārambichchānga
sprinkle	telichchēn	telichchīnga	telichchānga
take	eḍuttēn	eḍuttīnga	eḍuttānga
give	koḍuttēn	koḍuttīnga	koḍuttānga
teach	sollikkoduttēn	sollikkoduttīnga	sollikkoduttānga
lie	paḍuttēn	paḍuttīnga	paḍuttānga
put	vaittēn	vachchīnga	vachchānga
cook	samaittēn	samachchīnga	samachchānga
rinse	tuvaittēn	tuvachchīnga	tuvachchānga
think	ninaittēn	ninachchīnga	ninachchānga
soak	nanaittēn	nanachchīnga	nanachchānga
open	tirandēn	tirandīnga	tirandānga
walk	naḍandēn	naḍandīnga	naḍandānga
mix	kạlandēn	kạlandīnga	kạlandānga
measure	alandēn	alandīnga	alandānga
look	pārttēn	pārttīnga	pārttānga
ask	kēṭṭēn	kēttīnga	kēttānga
stand	ninnēn	ninnīnga	ninnānga

Participles
(same for all persons & number)

English verb	Present 9	Present(continuous) 10		Past 11
begin	ārạmbikkira	ārạmbichchu	kiṭṭuri kkira	ārạmbichcha
sprinkle	teḷikkira	telichchu	" "	teḷichcha
take	eḍukkara	eḍuttu		eḍutta
give	kọdukkara	koḍuttu		koḍutta
teach	sollikkoḍukkara	sollikkoḍuttu		sollikoḍutta
lie	paḍukkara	paḍuttu		paḍutta
put	vaikkara	vachchu		vachcha
cook	samaikkara	samachchu		samachcha
rinse	tuvaikkara	tuvachchu		tuvachcha
think	ninaikkara	ninachchu		ninachcha
soak	nanaikkara	nanachchu		nanachcha
open	tirakkira	tirandu		tiranda
walk	naḍakkira	naḍandu		naḍanda
mix	kạlakkira	kạḷandu		kạḷanda
measure	aḷakkira	aḷandu		aḷanda
look	pārkkira	pārttu		pārtta
ask	kēkkara	kēttu		kēṭṭa
stand	nikkara	ninnu		ninna

Participles

English verb	Past(continuous) 12		Future 13		Future(continuous) 14	
begin	ārạmbichchu	kiṭṭirunda	ārạmbikka	pōra	ārạmbichchu	kitturukkappōra
sprinkle	telichchu	"	tel̇ikka		tel̇ichchu	
take	eḍuttu		eḍukka		eduttu	
give	koḍuttu		koḍukka		koḍuttu	
teach	sollikkoḍuttu		sol̇likkoḍukka		sollikkoḍuttu	
lie	paḍuttu		paḍukka		paḍuttu	
put	vachchu		vaikka		vachchu	
cook	samachchu		samaikka		samachchu	
rinse	tuvachchu		tuvaikka		tuvachchu	
think	ninachchu		ninaikka		ninachchu	
soak	nanachchu		nanaikka		nanachchu	
open	tirandu		tirakka		tirandu	
walk	naḍandu		naḍakka		naḍandu	
mix	kạlandu		kal̇akka		kạlandu	
measure	alandu		al̇akka		alandu	
look	pārttu		pārkka		pārttu	
ask	kēttu		kēkka		kēttu	
stand	ninnu		nikka		ninnu	